FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 APRIL 1985

Israel

The Navy sank a boat of "terrorists" off the coast on 20 April, according to an IDF spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio. Describing the mission as a suicide operation against the "heart of Tel Aviv," the PLO General Command stated that the attempt ended in "sea and land battles," KUNA reported.

As for relations with Egypt, government sources cited by *DAVAR said Tourist Minister Avraham Sharir's attempt to* visit Coral Island 19 April without appropriate Egyptian papers was a "scandal" and a "provocation" of the Egyptians. Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni told Jerusalem radio it would not affect relations, and the radio later announced that Israeli tourists can visit the island with Egyptian permits as of 21 April.

Lebanon

Israeli Withdrawal — The Israeli Cabinet approved Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's proposal to conclude the third phase of the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon by the beginning of June, IDF radio announced on 21 April. Explaining the decision in remarks broadcast by the radio, Rabin pointed out that although the IDF will deploy along the international border it will provide support for civil guards and the army of southern Lebanon in a security strip north of the border, and will retain freedom of action to operate against "terrorist" organizations in Lebanon.

In related military developments, monitored Israeli media did not confirm a Beirut radio report of a suicide attack on an IDF convoy near the Al-Qasimiyah bridge that evening.

Internal Problems — Shelling continued in Sidon over the weekend, wounding six Lebanese soldiers on 19 April, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, Lebanese Forces Chief of Staff Samir Ja'ja' discussed the Sidon issue with other Christian leaders and later declared a "comprehensive, unilateral" cease-fire, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. As for the security and political problems in West Beirut, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that Muslim spiritual and political leaders have been invited to Damascus 23 April in an attempt to find a final solution to the current crisis. Karami's statement followed his 19 April talks in Syria with President Hafiz al-Asad, reported by Damascus radio. However, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt denied having received any invitation to attend the meeting in Damascus, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, and he also warned that he will not allow Al-Murabitun leader Ibrahim Qulaylat to return to Beirut. Qulaylat had expressed his determination to return to the city in a Radio Monte Carlo interview.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn summarized Iraq's policy for ending the war in a 20 April speech broadcast by Baghdad radio, asserting that the two sides should withdraw their forces to the international border, exchange POW's, cease firing, and begin direct or indirect negotiations. He added that the negotiations should be based on three principles: Neither side should interfere in the other's internal affairs; the people of each country should be free and independent; and both countries would play a "positive" role in the region. However, the Iranians are still rejecting peace, Saddam Husayn continued, and they are once again massing their armies to attack Iraq. The Iraqi leader's warning was corroborated by a Jordanian Foreign Ministry spokesman who announced the same day that Jordan has information that Iran has completed military preparations for a new offensive, according to Amman radio. However, Iraq has a "very big" military surprise in store for Iran that will bring peace through force of arms, the Iraqi Defense Ministry paper *AL-YARMUK* announced in an analysis reported by ina on 21 April. Iraq also possesses new aircraft that can reach the "farthest point" in Iran, the Iraqi Air Force commander disclosed in a press statement cited by INA, adding that the Super-Etendards are not the only Iraqi jets capable of striking deep inside Iranian territory. As for Iran's missile capability, KUNA cited a Kuwaiti press report that a Soviet diplomatic source has denied that Iran used Soviet missiles to attack Iraqi cities. Meanwhile, Tehran radio contended that the attention of Western experts has been drawn by Iran's production of surface-to-surface missiles and other armaments.

Sudan

Transitional Military Council (TMC) Chairman 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab issued a decree 21 April forming a transitional higher executive council for southern regions composed of Equatoria, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Upper Nile military administrations, according to SUNA. These administrations will work under the Juba military command, the agency noted. This decree follows three others issued 20 April relieving and appointing southern commissioners, SUNA reported.

Denying stories that Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader Colonel John Garang would talk with Siwar al-Dhahab in Khartoum as "lies," an SPLA spokesman in a press statement broadcast by Clandestine SPLA radio 19 April stated that no TMC envoy was sent or has met with Garang to arrange such talks. The radio, in substantiating its denials, observed that the latest SPLA military operations could not be reconciled with reports of Garang-TMC talks. Kuwait's *AL-SIYASAH* stated on 20 April that southern Sudanese sources attribute the delay in a reconciliation meeting between Garang and Siwar al-Dhahab to "separatist pressure" within the SPLA.

In another development, a Sudanese delegation composed of TMC members arrived in Libya for talks on developing "fraternal relations," Omdurman radio announced.

Jordan

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, in a press statement reported by *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, said "great strides" were made in furthering bilateral ties during talks with visiting Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. 'Ali said his subsequent talk with King Husayn focused on the forthcoming visit by President Husni Mubarak as well as the Iran-Iraq war and an "anticipated Iranian attack," MENA noted.

Western Sahara

An SDAR Information Ministry communique cited by Algiers radio claimed that Saharan forces killed or wounded 97 Moroccan troops in shelling between 11-16 April. In Washington, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid blamed Moroccan "stubbornness" for the continuing conflict, APS noted

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA Foreign Ministry "categorically" rejected Pakistani claims of 16 April airspace violations by Afghan aircraft, Kabul radio stated.

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Amman Details 'Arafat's 'Urgent' Memo to UN

JN191558 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Tunis — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat addressed an urgent memorandum to the UN Security Council president and the UN secretary general today. The memorandum deals with Israeli occupation forces' siege and storming of Burj al-Shamali, Al-Buss, Al-Rashidiyah, and Abu al-Usud in the Tyre District of southern Lebanon, and with arresting hundreds of citizens and transferring them to the occupied territories. The memorandum that the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, has circulated, pointed out that these terrorist operations are a continuation of the annihilation and shelling operations against Palestinian camps in the Sidon area. The memorandum said that these operations are aimed at expelling camp citizens and emptying southern Lebanon of Palestinians. The memorandum urged the United Nations and the UN Security Council to interfere in order to stop the inhuman Israeli crimes and to guarantee the security and safety of Palestinians who reside in the area under the yoke of the Israeli military occupation.

'Arafat Quoted on Framework for Joint Action

JN200754 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 20 Apr 85 p 1

[By Sa'd G. Hattar, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter with agency dispatches]

[Text] Amman — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was quoted Friday as saying a framework for joint Jordanian-PLO moves towards Middle East had been reached at a meeting of the PLO leadership in Baghdad this week. [sentence as published]

"I am not authorised to say anything, but I can tell you a framework for joint Jordanian-Palestinian action has been reached," Mr. 'Arafat told the Jeddah-based *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* newspaper in an interview after the meeting in Baghdad of the PLO Executive Committee of Fatah. The meeting ended Wednesday.

Mr. 'Arafat's statement coincided with the arrival in Amman Thursday of a high-level PLO Delegation which, according to informed sources, will inform the Jordanian leaders of the outcome of the Baghdad meeting.

Mr. 'Arafat, who was in New Delhi on Friday to attend a nonaligned meeting on Namibia (Southwest Africa), did not elaborate on the framework for joint Jordan-PLO action reached in Baghdad, but said the PLO was committed to the Arab peace plan for Middle East peace adopted by the Fes Arab summit in 1982.

The PLO leader had earlier met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and reviewed with him the latest developments in the regional and international fronts. Mr. 'Arafat told the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY (INA) that his talks with President Husayn dealt with the "current crucial situation in Lebanon in the wake of Israel's and its agents' aggressive assaults against Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon." The PLO leader also said he and President Husayn also reviewed the PLO's role in efforts for a negotiated settlement to the 54-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. 'Arafat, in a message to the president of the United Nations Security Council whose text was made available in Tunis on Friday, the headquarters of the PLO, said Israeli troops had transferred hundreds of Palestinians from four refugee camps in south Lebanon. [sentence as published]

The message, also sent to UN Security General Jaiver Perez de Cuellar, appealed for guarantees for the security of Palestinians in the area. Mr. 'Arafat said Israel aimed to eradicate Palestinians from south Lebanon and set up a pro-Israeli mini-state on its northern border. The PLO delegation which arrived in Amman on Thursday includes the organisation's Executive Committee members Muhammad Milhim and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya and Hani al-Hasan, a member of the Fatah Central Committee.

Mr. al-Yahya told the *JORDAN TIMES* in a telephone interview that the delegation will meet with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i in the next few days to brief him on the results of the Baghdad meetings and what he described as the "Palestinian confirmation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian accord." He did not elaborate.

Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy military commander of the PLO, also arrived in Amman Thursday after attending the Baghdad meetings in his capacity as a member of the Fatah Central Committee. Mr. al-Wazir's current visit to Amman was believed to be aimed at holding talks with Jordanian officials on the work of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee To Support the Steadfastness of the People living in the occupied territories. In Strasbourg, meanwhile, a PLO delegation met the European Parliament's socialist group to discuss developments in the Middle East.

KUNA Cites 'Arafat Interview With French Daily

LD221048 Kuwait KUNA in English 0953 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, April 22 (KUNA) — The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasir 'Arafat, has expressed hope that France will seize the "historical opportunity" of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord to initiate a peace process to solve the Middle-East crisis. In an interview with the daily *LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS* in Baghdad where the Executive Council of the PLO is meeting, 'Arafat said that he always considered that the European Economic Community (EEC), and France particularly, could play a mediator role, notably with the U.S., and that Europe could play a positive role in the elaboration of a Middle-East peace plan.

Referring to the current events in south Lebanon, the PLO chairman indicated that it was all part of "an American-Israeli conspiracy plan, supported by some Arab regimes, with the double aim of liquidating the Palestinians, that's what is going on in Sidon, and impose, on the other hand, the division of Lebanon into religious entitites."

Questioned about the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, 'Arafat said that a Jordan-Palestinian delegation will be formed to meet the five permanent members of the United Nations, and that another joint delegation will visit the Arab states.

A meeting has already taken place between the Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid, and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before he left for his state-visit to the U.S.

'Arafat further indicated that action in the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip will be stepped up through a Jordanian-Palestinian committee.

Referring to the U.S. stand on an eventual meeting between American officials and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the PLO leader noted that, so far, the U.S. position has been negative because they are refusing three main points: the presence of the PLO at the negotiating table, the question of an independent Palestinian state and the holding of an international conference.

"They are completely blocking the situation by totally adopting the Israeli thesis," he said, and added that "Murphy's recent proposal for an American-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting is valid only if the U.S. accepts to consider the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and starts a dialogue on that basis."

"We will never accept to see the PLO excluded from negotiations because the PLO is the resistance soul of the entire Palestinian people," he affirmed.

'Arafat indicated that the Jordanian-Palestinian accord has won the approval of all the members of the Fatah Central Committee and he believes that this accord "is the only chance, for the time being, to reach a postiive settlement."

The PLO leader ruled out the Egyptian proposal for direct meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israeli officials saying that he would rather stick to the terms of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

Palestinian Officials Criticize Murphy's Tour

GF211500 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic
20 Apr 85 p 19

[Sattar Jabbar report]

[Excerpts] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] has affirmed that what is now happening in the Lebanese arena indicated the nature of the new U.S. plan being administered by Richard Murphy. He said that this plan requires a clear Arab position. Abu Jihad, who was speaking to *AL-WATAN* from Amman, said that the new plan is no different than previous U.S. plans aimed at obliterating the Palestinian issue.

Regarding the reports on the rejection of Richard Murphy's offers by the Palestinian leadership, Khalil al-Wazir said that the PLO has no connection with Murphy's tour and that it has nothing new with regard to its position toward the U.S. Administration. He added: We have declared in the PLO that we do not change our known constant national positions. The question which always remains is how to attract attention to the crimes of the U.S. position and the continuous U.S. obstinacy, which is based on the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and which takes into account, before anything else, U.S.-Israeli relations and interests. Our position will remain constant toward Washington until it changes its position toward the PLO and until it really considers its interests in the region and the nature of the national Palestinian reality.

AL-WATAN contacted Nayif Hawatimah at his residence in Damascus. He said that what is happening in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps is a reactionary U.S.-Israeli step against the Palestinian existence in Lebanon. He said: This design is aimed at breaking down the bridge leading to southern Lebanon. We will not let this happen in the Palestinian revolution. We will work to foil Murphy's plan, which began to cause fighting among the sons of the common national ranks in Lebanon.

Hawatimah also revealed to *AL-WATAN* that several meetings were held in Damascus between the Democratic Front and parties in the National Salvation Front during the past 2 weeks. He said that the meetings were attended by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Palestine Liberation Front, the Popular Struggle Front, and Al-Sa'iqah, in addition to Khalid al-Fahum and a number of cadres and Fatah bases to achieve national unity and to work jointly to abolish the Amman agreement and to foil the results of Muphy's tour and the U.S.-Israeli designs.

Salah Khalaf on Murphy

JN212013 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT
21 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, held a news conference in Kuwait today in which he spoke about the Palestinians' conditions in Lebanon and his movement's stands toward the Lebanese sides. Nabil Darwish has the details:

[Darwish] Abu Iyad first denied the existence of any connection between the Fatah Movement and Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Indpendent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun, since the Palestinian evacuation from Beirut. He said: Qulaylat and his movement were a cover for controlling Beirut from the factional and sectarian viewpoints. [sentence as heard] Abu Iyad expressed surprise at Amal movement leader Nabih Birri's statement on this subject, especially since the Fatah Movement cooperated with Imam Musa al-Sadr in establishing the Amal movement. Abu Iyad said: We can scarcely believe that some of the Amal cadres and elements are standing on the bodies of the Lebanese and Palestinian people and raising signs of victory. He wondered: Why didn't Amal's artillery and missiles come to Sidon's assistance when it was shelled by the Israelis and the Ja'ja' forces? Why didn't the artillery of those who submerged Beirut with shells and missiles come to Sidon's assistance? The Palestinian official then held the Syrian regime responsible for the Beirut incidents, which were committed under the pretext of 'Arafat's ghost. [sentence as heard]

On the Progressive Socialist Party, Abu Iyad expressed his hope that Walid Junblatt would not forget what the Palestinian movement did to prevent attacks on martyr Kamal Junblatt.

Abu Iyad then spoke about the current tour of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and said: U.S. policy has not changed since 1948 in regard to Palestinian national rights. In 1967 the United States began ignoring the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Abu Iyad added: Murphy did not propose anything new. He asked the PLO, through Jordan, to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, as well as Israel's right to exist, so that the U.S Administration would be able to sit down with a joint delegation, and so that the PLO would concede its right to represent the Palestinian people and choose names that have nothing to do with the PLO. Thus, the delegation will not announce that it represents the PLO, and the PLO will not say that the delegation represents it.

Abu Iyad described this U.S. attitude as extremely impertinent. He said that the United States holds the Palestinian people in contempt. Abu Iyad said: Three Arab heads of state visited the United States recently, and they were unable to make the United States budge from its position in Israel's favor. It seems that they understand the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to mean renouncing Palestinian representation and the independent Palestinian state. He added: Our people inside [the occupied territory] have rejected Murphy's mission. We also say that Murphy's mission has nothing to do with either the PLO or Palestinian rights.

On the Palestine National Salvation Front's criticism of the PLO's attitude toward Murphy's mission, Abu Iyad said: There was a rejection front in 1974. We heard the same records on capitulation and deviation from it then that we hear now from the so-called Salvation Front. The roles are the same, and the characters are the same. There are only certain changes in decoration. Syria is now substituted for Iraq, and Al-Sa‘iqah is substituted for the ALF.

PLO Official on Political Settlement in Region

JN201801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] ‘Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Baghdad, has said that the moves in the arena these days do not mean that there is a possibility of achieving a political settlement, because the intransigent U.S. stand and the bad Arab situation do not allow any just settlement. In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'*, published yesterday, Friday, the PLO representative in Baghdad denied that there is Egyptian-Palestinian coordination. He said that there are only contacts, through which we hope that Egypt will reassume its pan-Arab responsibility. He stressed that the PLO rejects any form of partial or unilateral solutions similar to what took place between Al-Sadat and Israel under U.S. asupices. Consequently, he said, we strongly reject the call for holding Israeli-Jordanian meetings to include a Palestinian participation under the auspices of the United States, whether this call comes from Egypt or elsewhere. Pointing to the Amman agreement, Brother ‘Azzam al-Ahmad said: This agreement has not deviated from the Palestinian constants from which no leadership can deviate.

PLO Spokesman Says Israeli Soldier Executed

NC201747 Paris AFP in English 1734 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, April 20 (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) executed an Israeli soldier at dawn today near Jerusalem in retaliation for the arrest off the coast of Cyprus of a member of the Palestinian group. The spokesman identified the Israeli officer as David Kisby and said he had been a recruiter for the Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service. He said the slaying was one in a series of retaliatory measures taken by Al-Fatah, the main component of the PLO, after Fatah official Abu al-Nur and several others PLO militants were arrested off the Cypriot coast on March 30. The spokesman warned that there would be further attacks if Abu al-Nur was not released.

Palestinian Suicide Groups Clash With Israelis

LD220943 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0917 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 22 Apr (KUNA) — The General Command of the Palestine Revolution Forces in a statement distributed by Fatah Bureau here today announced that three Palestinian fighting groups went into sea and land battles against Israeli forces while they were on their way to carry out suicide operations in the heart of Tel Aviv. The statement said that the groups belong to the unit of martyrs of ‘Ayn al-Hulwah camp, and that they arrived at the shores of Tel Aviv on board the ship *Tripoli Resistance* at 2100 last Saturday.

Further on Clashes

LD221034 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0944 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 22 Apr (KUNA) — The statement said that the unit of the martyrs of ‘Ayn al-Hulwah camp moved in order to carry out a suicide operation against specific targets of the Israeli enemy inside Tel Aviv. The statement added that the ship *Sumud Tarablus* was able to reach Tel Aviv and sent three boats carrying three fighting groups which are: the group of the martyr Major General Sa‘d [word indistinct]; the group of the martyr Fahd al-Qawasimah, and the group of the martyr Major Isma‘il Darwish. The statement continued that two groups were able to land on the southern coast of Tel Aviv, while an enemy naval patrol spotted the boat of the third group and a chase and sea battle took place, during which the members of the group used machineguns and RPG's. The battle resulted in the sinking of the boat and the martyrdom of those who were in it.

The statement added that during that time, two other battles commenced. One between a number of enemy naval boats, which chased the mother ship to the southern region of the Palestinian shores and engaged it in battle using medium [as received] weapons. The engagement and chase continued for more than 5 hours. The statement pointed out that the second battle took place on the coast after the arrival of the two fighting groups at the coast of Tel Aviv in the region of southern (Bit Yam). The statement said that the fighting extended in the open sand region between the Palestinian fighters and concentrated forces from the enemy's Army, which were mobilized and transported by the heliocopters which illuminated the area. The battle continued until the morning hours, "our hero fighters continued their battle on the southern shores of Tel Aviv in a heroic way in which they recorded one of the great stories of the continuous national struggle." The statement promised to issue a further detailed statement about the operation of the martyrs of 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

GCC Air Maneuvers To Begin in Kuwait 21 Apr

GF201308 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Apr (QNA) — Military sources announced here today that joint air maneuvers by the GCC states will begin tomorrow with the participation of helicopters only. In an exclusive statement to the QNA correspondent in Kuwait, these sources said that these maneuvers will continue for 1 week and that military troops from a number of GCC states will participate. The sources pointed out that the participating troops arrived in Kuwait yesterday to prepare for the maneuvers that are aimed at upgrading combat capabilities. These air excercises are part of the excercises approved by the GCC defense ministers.

Military Delegation Attends

LD192033 Kuwait KUNA in English 1934 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 19 (KUNA) — A military delegation representing a number of Gulf Cooperation Council states arrived here Friday to take part in air exercises involving a wide range of helicopters next week. The delegation groups military men from Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar. The air exercises fall in the framework of maneuvres endorsed by GCC defence ministers.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Confers With Syrian Counterpart

GF211358 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 21 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', who stopped over at Bahrain International Airport at noon today en route to his country from New Delhi. Relations between the two countries, current issues in the Arab arena, and a number of other issues of mutual concern were reviewed during the meeting.

Commander in Chief Returns From Visit to UAE

GF191824 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 Apr (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, returned to Manama today, following a 1-day visit to the UAE.

KUWAIT

Amir Urges End to Factional Fighting in Lebanon

LD201033 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The Amir of Kuwait has sent messages to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic and to Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the fraternal Lebanese Republic, urging them to exert their maximum efforts to quickly intervene in order to end the regrettable tragic conditions represented by the current fighting among the brothers in fraternal Lebanon; the results of this serve none other than the interests and objectives of the usurper Zionist enemy, who is carrying out the most abominable forms of killing, persecution, and massacres against the people of southern Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Meets With PLO Official

LD201519 Kuwait KUNA in English 1334 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, April 20 (KUNA) — Acting Premier Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad reviewed Saturday latest Palestinian developments with visiting executive of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Yasir 'Abd Rabbah.

OMAN

Official Receives PDRY Ambassador, Al-Dali Message

GF201428 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received His Excellency Ahmad 'Awad Haydarah, the ambassador of fraternal PDRY accredited to fraternal UAE. During the meeting his excellency received a written message from His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY foreign minister. The message includes the PDRY approval of the Omani proposal to exchange ambassadors between the two countries.

The audience was attended by His Excellency 'Awad ibn Badr al-Shanfari, head of Arab affairs at the ministry and His Excellency 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Dhahab, head of the affairs of the minister's office.

His excellency the PDRY ambassador arrived in the country last Thursday.

QATAR

Palestinian Officials Arrive in Doha 20 Apr

GF211016 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 20 Apr (WAKH) — Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee, and Rafiq al-Natshah, member of the Fatah Central Committee, arrived in Doha tonight on a visit to the State of Qatar.

Upon his arrival Abu Mazin said that the goal of the visit is to bolster the current bilateral relations, pointing out that there are important events that the senior officials in Qatar should be acquainted with; among these are the brutal aggressions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in southern Lebanon, west Beirut, and the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. In his statement that was carried by the QNA, he said that officials in Qatar will also be briefed on recent political developments in the Arab arena.

About the results of the joint Palestinian meetings that were held in Baghdad recently, Mahmud 'Abbas said that he does not want to announce what took place during the meetings. He said: There are some consultations in this regard and they should be completed so that we can announce our view and stance toward what was discussed. He said that the meetings discussed the situation and the issues for which the U.S. envoy Richard Murphy came to the Middle East.

The Palestinian delegation was welcomed upon arrival by Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha; some PNC members; and a number of officials at the Qatari Foreign Ministry.

Received by Amir

GF211140 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] At Doha palace today Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received a PLO delegation including Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and Rafiq al-Natshah, Fatah Central Committee member. The meeting was attended by Yasin al-Sharif, PLO representative in Doha.

Qna has learned that the Palestinian delegation reviewed with his highness the amir the latest developments of the Palestinian issue in both the Arab and international arenas in particular and the current situation and new events in the region in general, in addition to a number of issues of mutual concern.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tunisian Foreign Minister Continues Visit

Confers With Interior Minister

LD211347 Riyadh SPA in English 1202 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, April 21, SPA — Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz conferred here last night with Tunisian foreign minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi on a number of issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by Tunisian Ambassador to the Kingdom Kacem bousnina.

Received by King Fahd

LD211532 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1340 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received in audience Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi who conveyed to his majesty a message from President of Tunisia His Excellency Habib Bourguiba.

The meeting was attended by his Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz the crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense aviation, and auditor general; and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; and the Tunisian Ambassador to the Kingdom Kacem Bousnina.

AL-NADWAH Condemns Reagan Remarks on Mideast Policy

LD201438 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 20 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 20 Apr (SPA) — *AL-NADWAH* has dealt with the statements that U.S. President Ronald Reagan made at the end of last week. The newspaper stated that these statements need to be pondered carefully because they come as the result of all Arab contacts that have taken place until now with Washington for an American move to be set in motion to settle the dispute in the region and to solve the Palestine question justly and comprehensively.

The newspaper has denounced Reagan's statements that insist on an American stance based on no negotiations with the liberation organization unless it recognizes what he calls Israel's right to exist," as well as Resolution No 242. [sentence and puctuation as received] The newspaper has underlined Reagan's words and that acutal reason for the Arab-Israeli war was the refusal to recognize Israel's right to exist and that the U.S. posture vis-a-vis the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation does not differ from the Israeli stance.

AL-NADWAH goes on to say: "This is how Reagan understands the secret of the crises and wars of the Middle East over more than one-third of a century, and it is as if he is indirectly defending all the aggressions and wars waged by Israel against the Arab countries" from the time Palestine was usurped and its people were made destitute. At the same time he is giving the green light to Tel Aviv for more aggressions until the Arabs are browbeaten and accept all that has been and is being usurped by Israel in the form of land and sanctuaries, and until the Arabs bow down to the Zionist aggression."

The newspaper has speculated saying: Where is the justice or the logic in the stance that shuns all international values, principles, resolutions, and norms? How can any mediation or endeavors succeed as long as Washington adopts such a stance together with its refusal to recognize the liberation organization or to have dialogue with it on the basis of a decision that a Zionist Jew tied the United States to some time ago?

The newspaper has stressed that the conflict that broke out in the Middle East at the beginning of this century resulted from Zionist aggression which has known no bounds since the thirties and the forties until today, and Reagan realizes this very well; however, it appears that he is waiting for the period of his presidency to end to offer advice to whomever follows him to recognize the organization and to make a just move for a peaceful solution.

It goes on to say: If we are puzzled by the U.S. President's stance, what is more puzzling is that the Arabs accept that the solution cards are in Washington's hand without us seriously seeking to confirm that United States wants to move for a just solution, even if successive presidents do realize where the solution lies, and we then move into gear as responsibility dictates to us. [sentence as received]

Our dealings with the American Administration have gone on for a long time and it has been a futile waste of tiem to perpetuate the occupation, annexation, and Judaization of our land. Here we have President Reagan summing up all "his information" in this new statement which will not be the last.

AL-JAZIRAH Views Fahd's Call to Lebanese People

GF200730 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "King Fahd's Call for the Unity of the Lebanese People Is the Only Option for Them," the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* said in its editorial today: His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, despite his known eagerness to offer what he can and what the Kingdom — government and people — can offer to save Lebanon and the Lebanese people, cannot do anything without the response of the Lebanese people themselves to his sincere call, asking them to stop the fighting and hostilities and to achieve Lebanese fraternity.

AL-JAZIRAH said: Everything is in the hands of the Lebanese themselves. They will find His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his government and people with them wholeheartedly until God saves them from this crisis.

UAE

Syrian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives for Visit

GF211447 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1320 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Apr (WAKH) — Mahmud al-Zu'bi, chairman of the Syrian People's Council, arrived in Abu Dhabi at noon today on a 4-day visit to the UAE at the invitation of the National Federal Council.

Al-Zu'bi, who is heading a 7-member delegation, will hold talks with senior officials on parliamentary cooperation and a number of current Arab and international issues.

In a statement on his arrival, al-Zu'bi said that his visit is aimed at developing and deepening the fraternal ties existing between the Syrian People's Council and the National Federal Council and between our fraternal countries and peoples, and at coordinating our joint parliamentary positions in the Arab and international arenas in the service of the just Arab issues and for confronting the Zionist-Imperialist attack against our Arab nation.

PDRY

Further on CSSR Foreign Minister's Visit

Departs Aden

GF201338 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and CSSR foreign minister, left Aden this morning after a several-day official and friendly visit to the PDRY.

Joint Communique Issued

GF201836 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Joint communique on the visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, to the PDRY issued on 20 April]

[Text] (?At the invitation) of Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Standing Committee and PDRY foreign minister, Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] and CSSR foreign minister, paid an official and friendly visit to the PDRY from 16 to 20 April. During the visit, the Czechoslovak delegation met with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Standing Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The talks between the two sides were held in an atmosphere of amicability and total understanding. The PDRY side was led by Comrade 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the Czechoslovak side was led by Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister.

The Czechoslovak side highly appreciated the important successes achieved by the PDRY, under the leadership of the YSP, in the political, economic, and social fields; it expressed the CSSR's support for the PDRY in its struggle against the conspiracies of imperialist and reactionary powers and in order to realize further success in the execution of the tasks for (?a progressed and democratic state) and in socialist construction. It highly appreciated the unique role played by the PDRY in consolidating the struggles of the Arab peoples and their national and progressive powers against imperialism and Zionism, and its support for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people and other Arab national liberation movements. It also lauded the PDRY's foreign policy based on the principle of peaceful coexistence and internationalist solidarity.

The PDRY side highly appreciated the great successes achieved by the friendly Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, in the construction of a developed socialist society, and lauded the CSSR's peaceful and principled foreign policy, which is based on supporting the struggle of the Arab people against imperialism and Zionism and the causes of struggling peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for freedom, independence, and socialist progress.

Regarding bilateral relations, both sides expressed great satisfaction over the positive results achieved in mutual economic social, cultural, and educational cooperation and trade exchanges on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two friendly countries. They expressed the desire to expand the fields of this cooperation and develop it in a greater and more comprehensive way. They noted the importance of consolidating relations and the exchange of visits between the two friendly countries on various levels. During the visit documents were exchanged on the ratification of the consular agreement that was signed in 1984.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, both sides noted the dangers resulting from the increased imperialist and Zionist onslaught against the Arab peoples and the continued escalation of the Israeli hostile and expansionist policy, with the support, assistance, and participation of the United States.

Both sides see that the consolidation of Arab solidarity based on struggle against imperialism and Zionism is one of the certain guarantees to foil the conspiratorial and hostile plans of imperialism and Zionism and an effective means to defend the interests of the Arab people and their just causes. In this regard, the Czechoslovak side lauded the role of the PDRY along with Syria, Algeria, and Libya in uniting the ranks of the Arab national and progressive regimes and decisively resisting capitulatory settlements.

Both sides affirmed that the just and complete solution of the Middle East problem cannot be realized without Israel's total withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and without ensuring the rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent national state on their ancestral territories.

The two sides believe that the convocation of an international conference to solve the Middle East issue — with the participation of all concerned sides including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people — is the only means to attain peace in the region. The two sides reiterated their support for the Soviet proposals with regard to settling the Middle East issue within the framework of an international conference. The two sides asserted the importance of the Fes summit resolutions, which were approved by all the Arab countries, with regard to solving the Middle East issue. The two sides denounced the brutal acts being committed by the Zionist invaders in Lebanon and demanded their complete and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanese territories.

The two sides lauded the heroic acts undertaken by the Lebanese people and their national movement in the face of the Zionist occupiers in defense of the sovereignty of Lebanon, its Arabism, and its territorial integrity. The two sides denounced the unilateral deals and the capitulatory solutions, which seek to solve the Middle East issue and are represented in the Camp David accords, the Reagan plan, and the other complementary plans, which are designed to cancel the role of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and thus speak on behalf of the Palestinian people.

The two sides called on all factions of the Palestinian revolution to work in the direction of restoring PLO unity on progressive bases that are opposed to imperialism and Zionism, and on the bases of firm alliance with the progressive powers in the Arab region. The two sides believe that the Aden-Algiers agreement constitutes a realistic basis for reinforcing national unity among the factions of the national revolution.

The two sides accentuated the need to reinforce relations among the Arab peoples on one hand, and the countries of the friendly socialist bloc on the other, this being the basic condition for ensuring victory over the plans of the enemies and their aggressive plots. The two sides expressed their increasing concern over the continuation and the expansion of the Iraq-Iran war. They demanded an end to the war and the settling of pending problems through peaceful channels and through negotiations. On developments in the Arabian Gulf, the [Arabian] peninsula, the Horn of Africa, and the Red Sea, the two sides expressed the need to clear the area of aggressive bases. They stressed that the security and safety of the region is a matter that concerns its states.

While reviewing current international developments, the two sides referred to the extreme gravity resulting from the escalation of the policy of confrontation by the imperialist circles, foremost of whom is the United States. This is represented in hastening the arms race and transferring it to space, insisting on executing the so-called star wars program, and continuing to install medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries. This is aimed at ensuring strategic military supremacy over the socialist bloc countries and resorting to the use of power in international relations in addition to interfering in the international affairs of other peoples.

Both sides agreed that the most important task at the moment is to endeavor to deter nuclear war and prevent the militarization of outer space; in this regard they welcomed the beginning of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on all issues pertaining to nuclear and space arms.

The CSSR and PDRY welcomed the declaration of the Soviet side on freezing its medium-range missiles, its countermeasures in Europe, and its proposal to the United States to declare a freeze on the development of offensive space weapons and a freeze on all offensive strategic arms during the period of the Geneva negotiations. Both sides expressed the belief that a positive response from the United States, if presented and realized, would contribute to improving the international atmosphere. Both sides expressed support for developing peaceful cooperation and strengthening European security and, in this regard, condemned any attempts to cast doubts on the historic facts resulting from World War II. They also expressed support for converting the Indian Ocean into a region of constant security and peace, and support for the convention of an international conference in this regard in accordance with UN resolutions.

During the discussion of current developments in the African Continent, they fiercely condemned the racial discrimination policy practiced by the racist Pretoria regime against the people of South Africa and Namibia and the continuation of aggression against the African confrontation countries. In this regard, both sides reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, under the leadership of their legitimate representatives — SWAPO and the African National Congress. They also expressed solidarity with the struggle of the people of Angola and African confrontation states in defending their national sovereignty and the security of their territories.

Both sides affirmed their stable stance on the struggle of the heroic Nicaraguan people and the peoples of Latin America and the Carribean Sea against the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its provocative acts aimed at oppressing the aspirations of these peoples striving for freedom, independence, and social progress. The two sides expressed their total support for the peaceful efforts of the contadora countries to find a legal and just solution to the critical situation in Central America.

The Czechoslovak side highly appreciated the active role played by the PDRY within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and both sides affirmed the importance of strengthening its role in the struggle for resolving the most important current international issues. The two sides assessed the important role played by the UN organization in the current deteriorating international situation and affirmed the need to increase its activities in order to deter the threat of nuclear war and consolidate world security and peace on the basis of the principles of its charter.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over this visit, its constructive results, and its great contribution to the development of bilateral relations between the two friendly countries in various fields and sectors.

USSR's Brutents Departs Aden 19 April

GF191342 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and the delegation accompanying him, left Aden today following several days' visit to our country, during which he met with a number of leading YSP and government officials.

During these meetings, they reviewed the developed and distinctive relations of cooperation and friendship between our country and the friendly USSR, and also discussed matters of mutual interest.

He also visited the Governorate of Hadramaut, during which he viewed the historical features of the country and the achievements that have been made under the YSP's leadership.

Before departing Aden international airport, Comrade Brutents made a statement to ANA in which he expressed his satisfaction with this visit and the good reception he received. He said that the visit enabled him to view the achievements that our country has achieved in numerous fields. He also expressed his satisfaction with the constant development of cooperation and friendly relations between the parties and people in the two friendly countries. He noted that the talks he held during his visit dealt with facets of cooperation and matters of mutual interest to the friendly countries.

He was seen off by Brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Comrade Vladislav Perlovich Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden; and a number of brother officials of the YSP Central Committee Secretariat.

PZPR Delegation Concludes Visit 19 Apr

GF191506 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] delegation, led by Comrade Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo, left Aden today following a visit to the PDRY which lasted several days. During the visit, the delegation held talks with a YSP Central Committee delegation, led by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee. The talks dealt with ways of promoting cooperation and friendship relations between the two parties.

During the visit, the Polish delegation met with a number of senior YSP and state officials. In these meetings, they reviewed the relations of friendship and cooperation and methods of developing them, and issues of interest to the two friendly countries.

The delegation was seen off by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir; Brother Mahdi 'Abdallah Sa'id, member of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme Party People's Control Committee, and chairman of the PDRY-Polish Friendship Society; and 'Ali Isma'il Sayf, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

YAR

CSSR's Foreign Minister Chnoupek Visits Sanaa

Talks Begin

GF210432 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Official talks were held today at the Prime Minister's Office between our country led by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, and the CSSR delegation led by Bohuslav Chnoupek, the CSSR foreign minister.

At the beginning of the meeting, Dr al-Iryani welcomed the CSSR delegation led by the foreign minister. He affirmed that the two friendly countries have excellent and developed relations.

The two sides then reviewed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in various economic, scientific, cultural, and technical fields. The two sides expressed their great satisfaction with the development and growth that the relations between the two countries have attained.

The two sides also discussed regional and international issues.

The YAR side emphasized the need to achieve a peaceful and just solution to the Middle East question, which guarantees the legitimate national rights for the Palestinian people to return to their country, and self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

They also discussed in detail international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides expressed the hope that international stability and peace will prevail in a climate of freedom, equality, and just economic relations.

CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek arrived in Sanaa this morning on a 3-day visit to our country, during which he will hold talks dealing with the development of the cooperative relations between our country and the CSSR.

In a statement to SABA', Chnoupek expressed his happiness to visit our country, which has longstanding friendship and cooperation relations with the CSSR beginning with the signing of a cooperation agreement between the two countries in 1938. He said that these relations have been strengthened following the 26 September 1962 revolution. He added that, since the 1920's, the two countries have been working toward the development of economic cooperation that affirms the existence of a foundation of cooperation to enable the two countries to develop their relations again. He noted that his current visit to our country aims at consolidating and expanding this foundation, and concluding new agreements in the political, cultural, and economic fields.

Chnoupek expressed his appreciation and respect for the YAR's policy for the good of the cause of world peace and in order to lessen tensions in the world and achieve disarmament. The CSSR minister also emphasized the positive role that is played by our country in the Nonaligned Movement and international bodies in order to end the Zionist aggression against the Arab Palestinian people and the occupied Arab territories.

In conclusion, Chnoupek said that the talks between the two countries will be fruitful and beneficial and will further develop relations as well as mutual cooperation between the two countries. Upon arrival he was received by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the standing committee; the general director of protocol; a number of officials at the foreign ministry; the CSSR ambassador in Sanaa; and embassy officials.

Received by President

GF211820 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] At 1100 today, Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office Bohuslav Chnoupek, the CSSR foreign minister, who conveyed to him the greetings and good wishes of His Excellency Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR.

During the meeting, they discussed the situation in the Arab and international arenas, particularly the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian question, and international issues of mutual interest, in addition to bilateral relations and the ways to develop them.

The brother leader president emphasized the need to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian question, which is based upon the legitimate national rights of the Arab Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil. He also emphasized our country's constant stand on the Iraq-Iran war and the need to act to end this war, which has become a threat to the region's security and international peace and security.

On the peace issues in the world, especially disarmament, limitation of nuclear arms proliferation, efforts to freeze the militarization of outer space, and ending the arms race, the brother leader president affirmed that our country, which is a constituent and active member in the Nonaligned Movement, feels a great anxiety because no decisive progress has been made in this regard. He said that our country, through its activity in international organizations and the Nonaligned Movement, will spare no effort to achieve peace, prosperity, freedom, and independence for humanity as a whole.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, the prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; and 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, director of the President's Office.

Also attending was (Ivan Rucak), the CSSR ambassador in Sanaa.

Departs Sanaa

GF220510 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left Sanaa International Airport this morning after a 3-day visit to our country, during which he held talks with Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee on relations between the two countries, and Arab and international issues.

He was seen off at the airport by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee.

Mubarak, King Husayn, Oman's Qabus To Meet 25 Apr

NC200814 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Jordan's King Husayn, and Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman will hold talks aboard the private yacht of Sultan Qabus in the Aqaba Gulf. These talks will take place during the opening of the new maritime line between the Egyptian port of Nuwaybi' and the Jordanian port of Aqaba. The opening falls within the framework of Egyptian celebrations marking the Sinai liberation.

President Mubarak will host a working luncheon in honor of the two great guests. The weekly paper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* reports that the tripartite meeting aboard the yatch will signal the opening of the new maritime line. It will be crossed by ferryboat from Tabah.

Qabus To Visit 27 Apr

NC211257 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] At the invitation of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman will pay an official 2-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt on 27 April.

Prime Minister 'Ali, Delegation Visit Jordan

Departs for Amman

NC200800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali left Cairo for Amman this morning. During his 3-day visit to Jordan, he will attend meetings of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee.

'Ali will be taking a message from President Husni Mubarak to King Husayn of Jordan pertaining to developments in the Mideast situation prior to their anticipated 25 April meeting with the sultan of Oman, His Majesty Sultan Qabus.

Prime Minister 'Ali is accompanied by a delegation which includes Safwat al-Sharif, information minister; Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security; Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of industry; Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade; and Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister.

Returns From Amman

NC221035 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned to Cairo this morning after attending the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Jordanian committee in Amman for the past 2 days. He was met at the airport by several ministers and senior state officials.

'Abd al-Majid Talks With Palestinian Officials

NC210630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Apr (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has emphasized Egypt's firm, strategic, and unchanging position toward the PLO. He added that no Arab nation or group beyond the PLO, the Palestinians' sole, legitimate representative, has the right to speak for that people.

In a statement to be published in tomorrow's edition of *AL-AHRAM*, Dr 'Abd al-Majid says: At this delicate time in the history of the Middle East crisis, Egypt is working to coordinate and unite all Arab efforts and resources to achieve a comprehensive and just solution to the Palestinian issue.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid met today with Fatah Central Committee member Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid. They discussed Egyptian-Palestinian relations and ways of strengthening them. They also reviewed the results of Cairo's exchanges with the United States and certain European nations. The meeting was also attended by Zuhdi al-Qidrah, the PLO's representative in Cairo.

In addition, the talks dealt with the results of the regional tour made by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and the outcome of the Palestinian leadership's meetings in Baghdad, which were presided over by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The latest developments in Lebanon were touched upon as well.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi also met with the Palestinian officials.

Foreign Ministry Source Comments on Namibian Issue

NC211450 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry has said that Egypt is carefully watching the racist South African regime's ongoing conspiracy against Namibia's independence. The official source said that Egypt will do everything in its power to strengthen the Namibian people's struggle under SWAPO's leadership. Egypt will also continue its efforts, as a member of the UN Security Council, to bring about the adoption of international measures to deter racist Pretoria.

The source concluded by saying that Cairo has contacted the Egyptian delegation at the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, currently convening in New Delhi, as well as the permanent Egyptian UN delegation, to follow up the situation and take measures to deal with it.

Council Speaker Expounds on Tabah Problem

NC220902 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Apr (MENA) — Egyptian Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim has stressed that Tabah is Egyptian. He described it as an issue that Egypt will never forsake, and as one fabricated by Israel, which knows quite well that Tabah is Egyptian.

According to Dr 'Abd al-Hakim, even maps printed in Israel show Tabah within Egypt's borders and outside those of Israel. In a statement published in today's edition of the newspaper *MAYU*, he explained that Israel has created this issue to use as a source of pressure in bilateral relations in the coming years.

Dr 'Abd al-Hakim emphasized that the Tabah problem is a question of demarcating recognized borders. It is similar to border problems found in several parts of the world. He added that Egypt is making every effort to settle this problem, just as it did in recovering the entire Sinai.

Meanwhile, Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi told the newspaper *MAYU* that no date has been set for the Egyptian-Israeli meeting on Tabah. He noted that Egypt invited Israeli officials to a meeting in Ismailia, but the Israelis apologized and declined, citing their country's religious holidays at this time of the year. He said the invitation still stands.

The assistant foreign minister declared that Egypt is now demanding international arbitration, and that Israel should prove its good intentions by agreeing to this. He added that Egypt has not yet received a direct answer on this question, although it is clear that Israel prefers reconciliation to arbitration.

U.S. Envoy Murphy Leaves for Baghdad 20 Apr

NC200919 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 20 Apr (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, left Cairo for Baghdad this morning following a 3-day visit to Egypt.

During his visit, Murphy met with President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Parliamentary Committee Chairman Leaves for Ankara

NC211933 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1852 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Apr (MENA) — Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Ilah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, left Cairo for Ankara tonight on a week-long visit to Turkey.

Before he left, Dr 'Abd al-Ilah stated that he carries a letter from President Husni Mubarak to Turkish President Kenan Evren and that he will represent the Egyptian People's Assembly at 65th anniversary celebrations of the Turkish parliament.

Dr 'Abd al-Ilah added that during his visit he will meet with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and with the Turkish parliament speaker to discuss ways of strengthening bilateral relations.

Further on GDR's Kleiber Visit to Cairo

Cooperation Protocol Signed

NC200520 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] A protocol on technical cooperation between Egypt and the GDR was signed this evening. The agreement came at the end of a 5-day visit to Egypt by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of higher education and scientific research, signed the protocol on Egypt's behalf, while Guenther Kleiber signed for the GDR. The protocol provides for bilateral cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, scientific and technical research, planning, economics, and domestic trade.

In a statement after the signing ceremony, Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi said that Guenther Kleiber's talks with President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and the ministers of industry, economy, and agriculture showed that both sides hold identical views on fruitful cooperation between the two friendly countries and people. He added that their talks dealt with recent developments in the Middle East question, the regional situation, and the Iraq-Iran war.

Guenther Kleiber praised the cooperation between the two countries, and described his talks with Egyptian officials as constructive.

Departs Cairo

NC200943 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Apr (MENA) — Guenther Kleiber, GDR deputy premier and minister of mechanical industries, and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo this morning on their way back home at the end of a 5-day visit to Egypt. During his visit the German guest met with President Husni Mubarak and conveyed a message from GDR President Erich Honecker to him. He also met with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The GDR deputy premier signed two agreements to implement a number of the Egyptian Ministry of Supply projects, whose overall cost is approximately $34 million.

Chief of Staff al-'Urabi Returns From Jordan

NC192034 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Ghafur al-'Urabi and his delegation returned to Cairo after a 5-day visit to Jordan. Jordan's King Husayn received Lt Gen al-'Urabi during the visit, which took place at the invitation of the Jordanian Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib.

Abu Ghazalah Receives Romanian Defense Official

NC211612 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, today received the Romanian Deputy Defense Minister who is currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by the Romanian ambassador in Cairo.

During the meeting, they discussed bilateral cooperation and topics of mutual interest.

Planning Minister Leaves for Canada, U.S., France

NC200947 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 Apr (MENA) — Supply Minister Naji Shatlah and his accompanying delegation left Cairo for Montreal this morning. In addition to visiting Canada, the delegation will also tour the United States and France. In a predeparture statement, Naji Shatlah said that he will visit the United States after Canada in order to hold talks with officials on the food aid program. He noted that he will also have talks about the joint projects between the two countries pertaining to existing silos and to the ones being built, as well as about the automatic bakeries project.

Saddam Husayn Sets Conditions for Ending War

GF211206 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn to citizens of Mosul outside Nineveh Governorate building on 20 April — recorded]

[Text] [Applause and cheers] O citizens of heroic Mosul, one of the occasions in which we take pride is our meeting with the citizens of Mosul, this heroic city. Throughout a bloody history Mosul has always been one of the sources of pride of our great people in defending true patriotism and in defending the principles of Arabism. [Lengthy chants] [Words indistinct]

Saddam Husayn passed through here like history, eh? [Crowd chants] [Words indistinct] that the people of Mosul expresses the brightest values of our great people in their defense of principles and in [words indistinct] great Iraq.

When we meet with the people of Mosul or the people of any city in Iraq, we are bound to talk about an important matter, indeed the most important matter affecting them, namely the war. You know brothers [chants from the crowd] [words indistinct] then we'll stop speaking, let me speak [noise from the crowd].

When I meet with you brothers I am bound to talk about the war. You know all the details connected with the war since it began until this very day. However, in this regard I want to emphasize that the present policy of the leadership on the international efforts to stop the war is summarized in the following points:

1. Forces must withdraw to the international border.
2. A full exchange of prisoners by the two sides. [Indistinct chants from crowd and cheers]
3. A cessation of fighting.
4. Direct or indirect negotiations to be held between the two countries on the basis of the following principles:

a. No interference by either side in the internal affairs of the other.
b. That the people of Iran live on their land free and independent, and that the people of Iraq live on their land free in their choice. [Indistinct chants]
c. That Iraq and Iran have a positive role in the conflict in the region and in [the establishment of] peace in this region.

These are the bases about which we talked about with the representative of the United Nations and with all representatives with whom Iraqi representatives met or who visited Iraq on missions connected with the war.

We believe that these are just bases, for they do not infringe on Iran's rights and satisfy Iraq's just rights in Iraq's honorable defense of its territory, principles, security, peace for its people, and its sovereignty. [Indistinct chants] (?Hear me) O brothers. You know that Khomeyni and his aides are still rejecting peace and are insisting on continuing the war. You know that the Iranians are once again massing their armies to attack Iraq. However, we say to them from Nineveh, from Mosul, from the land of heroes, that their fate will be (?gloomy) [indistinct chants] and that if they should try once again they will only reap disgrace and defeat, with the help of Almighty God. [Indistinct chants]

When I emphasize these principles, O brothers, I do so in the name of the great Iraqi people, from the furthest point in southern Iraq to the furthest point in northern Iraq and I emphasize them in the name of the heroes of our valiant Armed Forces. [Lengthy indistinct chants]

May we always see you when you are well and your heads are high, proud and victorious, God willing. May we see Nineveh and [words indistinct] proud and honorable as they are now, God willing, full of pride and strength, and proud of their achievements both in the battlefield and in the field of reconstruction. Peace and God's mercy and benedictions be upon you. [Indistinct chants and cheers from crowd]

Saddam Husayn Warns Iran Against New Attack

JN211204 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1122 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Mosul, Northern Iraq, 21 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has warned the Iranians against launching a new offensive against Iraq and said that their fate will this time be darker than ever before and they will reap only defeat. The president was speaking at a popular meeting with the people of Nineveh in northern Iraq when he visited it yesterday. President Saddam Husayn reiterated Iraq's policy toward the international attempts to stop war with Iran and said that this policy [calls for] the withdrawal of forces to the international borders, the comprehensive exchange of the two sides' POW's, and a cease-fire.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq's policy toward these attempts lies in holding direct or indirect negotiations between the two countries on the basis of non-interference of either country in the other's affairs. He added that another basis is that the Iranian people should live free and independent on their land that the Iraqi people should live free on their territory with freedom of choice, and that the two countries should play a positive role in maintaining stability and security in the region.

President Saddam Husayn pointed out that he had talked about these bases with the UN representative and with all the representatives with whom Iraq's representatives met to discuss an end to the war. The president expressed his belief that these bases are just and do not harm Iran's rights and that they respond to Iraq's just rights in its honorable defense of its territory, principles and the security and peace of its people.

Tariq 'Aziz Receives U.S. Envoy 20 Apr

JN201650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, here this evening. During the meeting, which was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying Murphy, the two sides discussed the developments of the war the Iranian regime is waging against Iraq, the situation in the region, and bilateral relations. Richard Murphy arrived here this afternoon.

Murphy Departs Baghdad

JN211149 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, concluded a 2-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad today. During his visit, Murphy met with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and discussed the developments of the war the Iranian regime is launching against Iraq, the situation in the region, and bilateral relations.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,809

JN191639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,809 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With the arms and enlightened brains of faithful men, our valiant Armed Forces stand heroically in the operational sectors in order to defend Iraq's sovereignty and national honor, as well as the principles of the glorious Iraqi revolution. These forces are fully prepared to fight the criminal enemy and crush its wicked intentions against Iraq and its people.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our Air Force continued to launch devastating raids against enemy units opposite our positions in sectors east of Basra and east of Tigris, scoring destructive hits and inflicting large losses in men and equipment. After carrying out 100 combat missions, our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. By their splendid combat operations against the enemy units, the heroic cavaliers of the helicopter gunships support our ground forces' activities, inflicting massive losses on the enemy equipment and personnel in the operational sectors east of Basra and east of Tigris. They carried out 31 successive combat missions, during which they inflicted the following losses on the enemy:

a. The destruction of 27 boats carrying personnel.
b. The destruction of six boats, one of which was loaded with hardware.
c. The destruction of three boats carrying mortars.
d. The destruction of 12 troop gatherings.
e. The destruction of 11 personnel hideouts.
f. The destruction of one large observation tower and the killing of its occupants.

After carrying out all of these duties, the helicopter cavaliers returned safely to base.

3. Our forward units opened concentrated fire on enemy units and equipment opposite our positions in sectors east of Basra and east of Tigris, scoring violent, effective hits and destroying one boat, eight hardware stockpiles, and one tube launcher. Elsewhere in the East Tigris sector one of our brave patrols brought back weapons and equipment the enemy left behind in previous battles.

4. Our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop movements, and vehicles in the Maysan sector, destroying three vehicles carrying personnel, four infantry positions, two observation posts, one launcher emplacement, and two medium machine gun emplacements.

5. A group of enemy personnel was sighted opposite one of our units' positions in the northern sector of the operational theater. Artillery fire was opened on it, killing and wounding several troops. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy troops were killed and one hardware stockpile and two infantry postitions were destroyed. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

6. Two enemy troops were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the central sector of the operational theater.

7. The criminal enemy shelled the Mandali District, the Al-Shihabi subdistrict, and the village of (Qazaniyah) with heavy artillery.

8. Fleeing the sanguinary regime ruling in Iran, a group of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 April 1985

USSR Denies Supplying Rockets

LD200950 Kuwait KUNA in English 0900 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 20 (KUNA) — A Soviet diplomatic source has denied reports that Iran attacked Iraqi cities with Soviet rockets, daily *AL-WATAN* reported Saturday. The newspaper said Soviet experts examined the sites of the attacks in Iraq and determined that the rockets used in these raids were not Soviet made. The daily said the Soviet experts suggest Iran may have obtained these rockets from "Western sources or Israel." However, the source described the examined rockets as "very old" and that the Soviet Union had ceased producing that type. The source in a statement to *AL-WATAN*, called for an end to war operations on the Iraq-Iran front and proposed the parties negotiate a settlement.

Communique No 1,810

JN201645 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,810 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With a high ability to repulse the covetous enemies and score more victories over the Iranian enemy forces, our valiant Armed

Forces continue their courageous activities in the operational sectors.

Results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. The heroes of the helicopter gunships confirm their unique courage by daily pursuing the enemy remnants and inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on them. During 27 combat sorties, they dealt destructive blows to enemy troops and equipment in the operational sectors east of Basra and east of Tigris. They inflicted the following losses on the enemy:

a. Destruction of 10 infantry positions.
b. Destruction of three boats carrying military hardware.
c. Destruction of 5 boats carrying an estimated 25 personnel.
d. Destruction of one antiaircraft gun, whose crew was killed.
e. Destruction of 1 tower, with 15 enemy troops killed.
f. Destruction of one vehicle.
g. Destruction of one enemy hideout.

The helicopter gunship heroes returned with their helicopters safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our forward units used artillery and other types of weapons to deal concentrated and fierce blows to enemy positions and weapons emplacements in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying 11 enemy infantry postions, 3 observation posts, and 1 heavy-caliber machinegun position; setting 1 hardware stockpile on fire; and destroying 2 docks (marsayayn).

3. In accordance with a coordinated plan, our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield dealt artillery blows to enemy positions. The blows were effective, destroying two infantry positions, whose occupants were killed, two medium-caliber machineguns, and one small vehicle; and setting one hardware stockpile on fire.

4. Our units pounded selected enemy positions in the central sector of the battlefield with artillery and mortars, destroying one infantry position, one enemy observation post whose occupants were killed, and setting to hardware stockpiles on fire.

5. Our brave artillery men opened continuous fire on enemy targets in the Maysan sector, setting three hardware stockpiles on fire, and destroying one machinegun position and one infantry position, whose occupants were killed.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Mandali and (Qazanqaya) environs with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 April 1985

Air Force Commander's Statement

JN210636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0520 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — The Air Force and Air Defense commander has said that Iraq possesses new aircraft that can reach the farthest point in Iran, adding that the Iraqi Air Force Super-Etendards are not the only jets that can strike deep inside Iran because Iraq always obtains what is new. In a statement to *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, published today, Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said that the Iraqi Air Force is always prepared for all eventualities and for striking at the targets entrusted to it. He added: Our Air Force is continuously monitoring the Iranian forces' moves and concentrations in order to pound them wherever they move on dry land, mountains, or waters.

The Iraqi military commander indicated that the Iraqi fighter planes and the Air Defense Corps have recently downed nine Iranian aircraft, three of which were downed deep inside Iran in dogfights near Esfahan, Tabriz, and Kermanshah [Bakhtaran]. The other six aircraft, he said, were downed by antiaircraft missiles and artillery. In his statement on the occasion of the Iraqi Air Force anniversary tomorrow, he added that the Iraqi aircraft are in full control of Iran's airspace and the battle skies. Concluding, the Air Force and Air Defense commander stressed that this force possesses the most modern weapons and hardware that enable it to strike the deepest point in Iran.

Iraq Preparing for 'Surprise'

JN210649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0540 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — A newspaper issued by the Defense Ministry has affirmed that Iraq is preparing for a big military surprise that will bring peace by the force of arms. The newspaper *AL-YARMUK* says in an analysis today that this surprise depends on a decision by the Iraqi leadership and this decision will not take long. It indicates that Iraq has finally decided to lay the sword of decisiveness on the neck of the Iranian authority because Iraq possesses what it has not yet revealed or implemented. *AL-YARMUK* points out that Iraq's delay of an all-out confrontation following Iran's rejection of comprehensive peace is the lull preceding the storm. It warns the Iranian rulers that the Iraqi military surprise will be greater than all the surprises made by Iraq during the past years of war. Concluding, the paper says: Military sources have affirmed that this is very likely. These sources added that Iraq is preparing for something big and even very big and that this will bring peace through the force of arms.

Communique No 1,811

JN211640 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,811 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of the chaste Iraqi soil and for the sake of national pride and sovereignty, the brave Iraqi soldiers are lying in wait, full of determination and alertness, in order to deal Iraq's skillful blows to the forces of evil and aggression whose lot, God willing, will be only ignominious retreats and bitter defeats in all of the oeprational sectors.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. The brave pilots of our helicopter gunships mounted splendid

attacks on enemy positions opposite our forces east of Basra and east of Tigris. They destroyed eight infantry positions, four hideouts, one boat, and one observation post, and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. While carrying out its tasks opposite one of our units in the Maysan sector, one of our combat patrol units clashed with an enemy force in an operation in which our fighters showed their heroic traits. Our patrol unit killed five, wounded others, and captured a number of serviceable weapons. The members of the patrol unit returned safely to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, a number of our units pounded enemy positions, destroyed 14 infantry positions, burned 1 hardware stockpile, and killed or wounded a number of enemy.

3. Units of our forward formations opened intensive fire on enemy positions, artillery positions, and troop concentrations in the sector east of Barsa. The enemy suffered the following losses:

a. Two 81mm mortars were destroyed.
b. Five infantry positions were destroyed.
d. Two hardware stockpiles were destroyed.
4. One antiaircraft machinegun emplacement, one infantry position, and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the sector east of Tigris.

5. A group of our brave fighters advanced toward enemy positions opposite one of our units in the central sector, and fired light launchers [qadhifat khafifah]. Our group withdrew safely to base after destroying a number of enemy positions, inflicting losses in men and equipment, and creating fires in other enemy positions.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Abu Al-Khasib, Mandali, and [Qazaniyah] with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 April 1985

Communique No 1,812

JN221633 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,812 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today our valiant Armed Forces celebrated the anniversary marking the establishment of our gigantic Air Force, Iraq's striking arm that has played a spectacular and heroic role in defending the homeland's sky and land, pursuing the enemy remnants, cutting off their supplies, and destroying their dens deep inside their territory.

Our Armed Forces, with all their corps, renews the pledge of loyalty to our great people and to their great leader Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn that they will continue to be faithful to the principles of the revolution and to guard the homeland's territory, dealing the enemy the toughest blows everywhere and at all times until it agrees to a comprehensive peace according to the just bases defined by our great leader yesterday in front of our masses in Mosul.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Units from our formations in the East Basra operational sector opened artillery fire on enemy artillery and mortar emplacements, killing two and destroying two infantry positions with their occupants killed and two medium weapon emplacements, setting them on fire.

2. Some of our forward units pounded selected targets in the central sector of the operational theater, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Four enemy troops were killed and two observation posts were destroyed with their occupants killed.

3. Our forward units carried out intensive strikes against the enemy positions opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, setting them on fire. Elsewhere in the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed and one large vehicle was set on fire.

4. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the northern sector. Fire was seen rising from it.

5. Fleeing the clique of evil and injustice in Iran, fresh groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The spiteful enemy shelled the city of Al-Qurnah with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 April 1985

Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee Meeting

Al-Rifa'i Chairs Meeting

JN191543 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i chaired a meeting for the Jordanian side to the talks of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee at the Prime Ministry this morning. During the meeting, a comprehensive review of topics the committee will discuss was conducted. Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will arrive in Amman tomorrow, Saturday, to head the Egyptian side to the meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i will lead the Jordanian side to these meetings. The two sides will review what has been achieved since the Higher Committee's meetings in Cairo and the steps to be taken in the various fields of cooperation between the two countries. The two sides will also sign a comprehensive economic cooperation agreement and two information and cultural agreements.

'Ali Arrives, Makes Statement

JN201126 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1105 GMT 20 Apr

[Excerpts] Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived in Amman today on a 3-day visit. During the visit he will head the Egyptian side to the meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee, meet with His Majesty King Husayn, and will hold talks with a number of senior officials to develop and reinforce the existing relations between both fraternal countries. The Egyptian prime minister was accorded an official reception at Amman airport. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received the Egyptian guest.

In a statement to journalists at the airport, Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed his happiness with visiting Jordan to head the Egyptian side to the meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee. He said that these meetings will give momentum to the strong and solid relations between both countries and assert their real desire to support Arab solidarity. He added: Jordanian-Egyptian relations have made positive strides, particularly in the fields of transport, information, culture, agriculture, and labor. We hope that these relations will achieve more progress. Answering a question by the press, the Egyptian prime minister said: The recent visit to the region by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, was an exploratory one to discuss ways to achieve a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in the region.

'Ali on Current Visit

JN201847 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived in Amman this afternoon to head the Egyptian side to the meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee and to hold talks aimed at developing and strengthening existing relations between the two fraternal countries.

The Egyptian prime minister made the following statement to our correspondent and to journalists:

[Begin recording] ['Ali] I will use this opportunity to express my happiness to be visiting Amman, the capital of fraternal Jordan. I am pleased to be leading the Egyptian side to the meetings of the joint Higher Committee. This is the second meeting; the first meeting was held in Cairo, and the Jordanian delegation was led by His Highness Prince Hasan. I had the honor of leading the Egyptian side to that meeting, and I hope that the current meeting will will further strengthen relations between the two countries. This is confirmed by the two countries' real desire to strengthen Arab solidarity and the existing strong relations between the two countries.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency prime minister. How do you evaluate what was achieved by the joint Higher Committee's meeting in Cairo and the steps that were taken in the fields of cooperation between the two countries.

['Ali] Undoubtedly, as a result of the first meeting and the agreement that His Majesty King Husayn and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak reached, the steps that have been taken to date express the two countries' seriousness in achieving cooperation in the various fields. We mean by this the fields of transportation, communications, information, education, agricultrual cooperation, technical cooperation, and labor. All of this has taken place in accordance with defined timetables. Further cooperation will continue to bolster relations between the two countries.

[Reporter] [Word indistinct] Murphy's visit to Cairo?

['Ali] Murphy's visit to Cairo is similar to his visit to Jordan. It is primarily an exploratory visit aimed at searching for the means and possibilities of a move toward a just and comprehensive peace in the region, and at achieving a solution to the Palestine question — a solution that all of us are seeking. Egypt has done a great deal for the Palestine question both at war and during peacetime. [end recording]

Jordanian, Egyptian Delegations Meet

JN201750 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Within the framework of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee, the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Egyptian side led by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met in Amman this evening. At the beginning, the prime minister welcomed the head and the members of the Egyptian delegation and said that this visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan comes to strengthen the distinguished fraternal relations that His Majesty King Husayn and his brother His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak have established. He added: Through these meetings we are trying to interpret the two leaders' aspirations in our two countries and to achieve tangible results in this regard. The prime minister also said: We don't negotiate as two parties, but we hold dialogue as one party and one team in order to reach positive results that will serve our two countries and the Arab nation.

The Egyptian prime minister replied with a speech in which he thanked the prime minister and the Jordanian officials for their warm reception. He also expressed his congratulations to the prime minister on the royal trust that His Majesty King Husayn placed in him to form the new government. He added: There is a sincere desire in the two countries to increase and strengthen cooperation. We stuided with satisfaction the Jordanian Government's policy statement that called for increasing and strengthening cooperation. We greet this genuine Arab trend and we take the same position. The two sides then began talks on the topics under discussion. The Jrodanian-Egyptian Higher Committee will continue its meetings tomorrow morning. Three cooperation agreements between the two countries in the economic, cultural, and information fields will be signed tomorrow.

Al-Rifa'i on Talks

JN210658 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has expressed his satisfaction and appreciation for the results of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee meetings, as well as with the topics it discussed. In a press statement at the end of the meetings, the prime minister said that the committee has made great strides in formulating an agenda for the action and issues to be discussed within the framework of bilateral cooperation. He said that the fraternal Jordanian and Egyptian sides expressed a strong desire to achieve further coordination and integration between the two countries in order to serve the interests of the two countries and the Arab nation. The prime minister said that he hoped the committee will achieve the aspirations and expectations of His Majesty King Husayn and his brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in bolstering the current brotherly relations between the two countries.

Statement on Talks

JN211433 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Apr 85

["Press statement" issued in Amman on 21 April at the conclusion of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee meetings]

[Text] The joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee held two meetings in Amman on 20 and 21 April 1985 under Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The Higher Committee meeting embodies what was agreed on at the summit meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Husni Mubarak, and what they emphasized as important concerning the entrenchment of the two fraternal countries' relations.

The committee reviewed the accomplishments that have been achieved. These accomplishments affirm the seriousness of the joint action, are a practical application for achieving the hopes of the two fraternal peoples, and have become tangible facts representing a new situation that benefits the two countries and provides an example of what joint cooperation among the fraternal Arab countries should be.

The committee reviewed what has been done in the field of trade exchange between the two countries in accordance with the 1984 Trade Protocol No 7, the 1985 Trade Protocol No 8, and the bank credits that both sides opened in this regard. The committee also approved accelerating the procedures to implement the $110 million balanced trade deal the two countires signed on 24 March 1984, provided that implementation is through one side that has implementation authority in each country. The committee discussed suggestions on developing and promoting trade exchange, and decided to increase the 1986 trade exchange to $250 million, in equal shares between the two sides. It also decided to increase trade exchange in the future. The committee advised removing all obstacles that impede marketing national commodites between the two countries. In this context, the committee approved signing an agreement to arrange the facailities of payment between the two countries, in accordance with an agreement to be cncluded betweenthe Jordanian Central Bank and the Egyptian Central Bank. In the field of economic and technical cooperation, the committee agreed on signing an economic, trade, and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries and on regarding the agreement as an umbrella for all cooperation activities.

The Committee agreed in principle to establish a receiving company for investing funds with a capital of $50 million. The company specializes in establishing joint agricultural, trade, and tourist projects. The company will market its products at home and abroad and will establish a joint fishing company in the Gulf of Aqaba. The committee reviewed what the two countries have accomplished in the transportation field, particularly measures such as establishing the navigational route connecting the ports of Aqaba and Nuwaybi'. This route is considered a wonderful and true accomplishment between the two countries, as it connects them with other Arab countries and serves trade, tourism, and transportation. The route will be inaugurated on 25 April 1985. In the field of tourism, the two sides agreed that the two ministers of tourism will draw up an implementation program to activate tourism between the two countries, to fully exploit the maritime route established between them, and to activate international tourism between the two countries through tourist marketing of the two countries as one tourist unit. They will also conclude a trade agreement between the Royal Jordanian Airline, Alia, and Egypt Air in order to activate tourist services between the two countries.

In the field of agriculture, the Committee decided to coordinate the agricultural production policies between the two countries in a way that takes care of each country's needs, particularly in the exchange of seasonal agricultural products — so that these products will be exchanged according to each side's needs — and the exchange of expertise in the fields of fish farming and veterinary services.

The Higher Committee decided to establish a permanent committee between the two countries in order to coordinate the development plans and exchange expertise in the planning field. The Committee also decided to have comprehensive coordination in the field of exchanging expertise and information on energy affairs and oil exploration, to increase technical cooperation in the field of scientific research between the Jordanian Royal Scientific Society and the Egyptian Scientific Research Academy, and to increase the number of telephone and wireless communications circuits between the two countries and draw up an implementation program for this purpose among concerned circles. In the field of manpower, the Committee reviewed positive steps accomplished. The Egyptian prime minister hailed the distinguished, civilized manner in which Egyptian workers are received in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In the information field, the Committee approved the information agreement between the two countries which achieves bilateral cooperation and coordination in the fields of print, aural and visual communications, as well as working to establish a communications link to transmit television and radio programs between the two countries.

Several agreements between the two sides were signed this morning, 21 April 1985. Among these agreements are an agreement for economic, trade, and technical cooperation, an agreement for cultural cooperation, and an agreement for information cooperation. In order to bolster the ties of cooperation and communication between the two countries in the service of the pan-Arab economy in both countries, an agreement was signed between Jordanian and Egyptian businessmen. The two sides agreed to hold the next meeting of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee in Cairo next October.

3 Cooperation Agreements Signed

JN211610 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Three agreements for joint cooperation between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt were signed in Amman today. An agreement on strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the fields of information, press, publications, radio, television, and news agencies was signed at the Ministry of Information this morning. It was signed for the Jordanian Government by Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities, and for the Egyptian Government by Safwat al-Sharif, minister of state for information.

Following the signing of the agreement, Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities, welcomed Safwat al-Sharif, Egyptian minister of state for information, and the Egyptian delegation. He said: This occasion is considered an embodiment of the strong fraternal relations between the two countries. He added: The current information agreement provides the framework of cooperation in the various fields of information. He also said: Organizational programs will regulate the details of relations between every field in the two countries. The minister also expressed the hope that this agreement will constitute a new beginning of distinguished relations, in which any obstacle can be overcome through direct telephone contact between any two colleagues in the two countries.

Safwat al-Sharif, Egyptian minister of state for information, expressed thanks to Muhammad al-Khatib, and said: Signing this agreement is a good opportunity for expanding and bolstering relations between the two fraternal countries. He added: This agreement was signed in the interest of the two fraternal countries, affirming that it is an example for media organs in Arab countries and is aimed at proving that cooperation is the only way to achieve joint goals.

A cultural agreement between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt was also signed in Amman today. The agreement was signed for the Jordanian Government by 'Abdallah al-Nusur, Jordanian minister of planning, and for the Egyptian Government by Yusuf Amin Wali, Egyptian minister of agriculture and food security. It provides for developing the two countries' relations in the fields of culture, education, science, art, physical training, sports, youth, exchanging delegations, news, and documents of a cultural, scientific, and educational nature, organizing scientific conferences and seminars, exhibitions, musical concerts, and art and sports festivals. It also provides for the need to Arabize curricula concerning the history, geography and systems of Arab countries, to prepare biographies of prominent Arab personalities in the national, cultural, scientific, artistic, and literary fields, to provide annual scholarships at universities and various educational institutions in accordance with the financial and technical resources of students in both countries, and to establish a basis for comparing certificates with educational licenses granted by educational institutions, higher educational institutions, and universities.

The Jordanian side, led by Dr Raja' al-Mu'ashir, minister of industry, trade, and supply; and the Egyptian side, led by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, Egyptian minister of planning, signed a trade, economic, and technical agreement at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply today in order to strengthen fraternal Arab ties between Jordan and Egypt. The agreement provides for strengthening and deepening trade relations, encouraging joint projects between the two countries in various economic activities in order to serve joint interests and Arab economic integration through the available means; developing the various production sectors; and taking advantage of available experience by exchanging studies, scientific and technical research, and visits and delegations between the two countries.

It also provides for comprehensively coordinating the two fraternal countries' plans through a permanent committee for coordination that will review the general framework of the plans and the general strategies in both countries. It also provides for increasing the volume of trade exchange; removing all the obstacles that may prevent the implementation of these plans in accordance with the observed laws; encouraging temporary, permanent, and specialized fairs and commercial centers; establishing a joint receiving company; exchanging and providing required expertise in the fields of oil exploration, mineral wealth, and the industries linked to them; encouraging investors and businesses to establish joint projects in accordance with laws in both countries; facilitating land, sea, and air transportation; and encouraging and strengthening the exchange of technical expertise in the transportation, transit, free zones, communications, and telecommunications fields.

The agreement also touched on coordination between the two countries in establishing an agriculture integration policy, by forming a joint higher agricultural committee to discuss the possibilities and resources of integration; in sutdying proudction and marketing policies; in benefiting from specialized technical expertise; and in activating tourism by participating in joint pavillions, in government tourist offices abroad, and, for joint marketing purposes, in Egypt Air, and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines. It also touched on complete cooperation in the labor field and exchanging expertise in the fields of vocational training, social and health security, and workers' safely.

It also provides for forming a joint ministerial committee in order to follow up the implementation of the provisions of the agreement, to deal with the difficulties that may arise from its implementation, and to approve the recommendations that will guarantee close cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The agreement also provides that the 5-year term of the agreement be automatically renewed for a similar term unless one of the two parties presents written notification 6 months before the expiration demanding the abrogation of the agreement.

Husayn Receives 'Ali

JN211528 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who conveyed His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's greetings and wishes to his majesty that he will succeed in leading the Jordanian people toward further prosperity, impregnability, and progress. 'Ali and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i briefed his majesty on the outcome of the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee and on the accomplishments that have been made in light of the directions from His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in order to serve the two fraternal people's joint interests. The meeting, which was interrupted by a working lunch, was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the members of the two sides to the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee.

'Ali on Meeting Husayn

NC211917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, 21 Apr (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan has received a verbal message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak concerning Egypt's efforts to find a solution for the Palestinian problem. The message also dealt with the stands of the United States, Israel, and the PLO, as well as with the Arab situation in general. This was stated by Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali after he was received by King Husayn during a luncheon today. 'Ali added that these topics will be reviewed in more detail during the forthcoming meeting between King Husayn and President Mubarak on Wednesday. He added that views on how to give momentum to the peace efforts will be discussed during the meeting. 'Ali continued, saying: During my meeting with King Husayn we discussed the situation regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, an anticipated Iranian attack, as well as the situation in Sudan, which he described as reassuring.

In conclusion, the prime minister said that he thanked King Husayn for the welcome he received and for the serious atmosphere in which the meetings of the joint Higher Committee were conducted. He added that the views exchanged during these meetings led to agreements signed today to bolster bilateral cooperation concerning economy, trade, transportation, communications, agriculture, labor, culture, and information. 'Ali is scheduled to return to Cairo at noon tomorrow at the conclusion of his 3-day visit to Jordan.

'Ali on U.S. Policy

JN220738 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 22 Apr 85 pp 1, 21

[Rabab Manku dispatch]

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that the United States is embarking on a positive move toward achieving a Middle East settlement, despite the fact that this move is surrounded by many perils and complex parties that need time before giving their final decision on the move. In an exclusive statement to *AL-RA'Y* at his residence in Amman last night, 'Ali added that the United States and Israel have one viewpoint regarding the terms of a move toward a solution. It is known that Jordan and the PLO call for holding talks to achieve a settlement within the framework of an international conference that will be attended by the big powers. Israel and the United States reject this.

Answering a question about the results of Richard Murphy's visit to Cairo and the topics he discussed with Egyptian officials, 'Ali said: The discussions dealt with the situation in the region in general and the ways to activate the Middle East peace process. 'Ali denied that the talks with Murphy dealt with Egypt's Tabah, which is occupied by Israel. He added that it was agreed that an Israeli-Egyptian committee be formed to discuss the suspended issues between the two countries. These issues will be discussed at a summit meeting between the two sides [Egypt and Israel] next month.

Regarding President Mubarak's recent visit to the United States and its effect on the peace process, 'Ali said: The visit dealt with bilateral issues. In another development, President Mubarak presented to the U.S. Administration Egypt's understanding of the ways to achieve a just settlement in the region. He added: Of course, we did not expect an immediate response from Washington to what we presented.

Answering a question about U.S. aid to Egypt, 'Ali said: Egyptian-U.S. relations are very good. The subject of economic cooperation between the two countries was presented. Egypt asked for more financial aid. This will not materialise before it has been discussed by many U.S. Congress subcommittees.

Answering a question about the possibility of improving Egyptian-Israeli relations in light of Israel's known reservations and the internal situation of the Israeli Government, 'Ali said: Egypt realizes that solving the issue needs time. When Egypt withdrew its ambassador to Israel, it did so because of the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon, the Sabra and Shatila massacres, the deteriorating situation in the West Bank and Gaza, and the refusal to define Egyptian and Israeli borders in Tabah. Therefore we believe that by Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, which is currently underway, and when an agreement is reached through arbitration that was shown recently by Peres [as published], and when the Palestinian situation improves in Palestine and Gaza, the atmosphere will be right for a return of normal relations between Egypt and Israel.

Answering a question on whether the improvement of relations between Libya and Ethiopia on the one hand and Sudan on the other will affect Egyptian-Sudanese relations, 'Ali said: The relationship between Egypt and Sudan is eternal. It is not linked to a particular person. Egyptian-Sudanese relations have never stopped for one moment. There is complete understanding between Egypt and Sudan, because both sides realize the importance of the one to the other. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Egyptian-Ethiopian relations are good. Nothing disturbs relations between the two countries. We would like to see Sudan stable in the economic and security fields. Egypt always accepts what the Sudanese people accept for themselves. 'Ali said: Egypt seeks good neighborly relations with Libya. But Kamal Hasan 'Ali did not define the time or the formula for improving these relations.

'Ali Makes Statement, Departs

JN220938 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has praised the results of his visit to Jordan and the talks he held with His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and senior officials. In a statement to the press before leaving Amman for Cairo today, 'Ali said his meeting and that of the accompanying delegation with King Husayn came within the framework of the continued activities between the two fraternal countries — activities that concern regional and Arab issues that are of concern to King Husayn and his brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak who are exerting honest efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement of the Palestine issue.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed his deep satisfaction over the development of Jordanian-Egyptian relations in all spheres. He said: The meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian joint higher committee have given momentum to fraternal relations in all fields. He said that the positive results of the committee's meetings express the deep fraternal relations between the Jordanian and Egyptian people.

At the end of his statement, 'Ali expressed his hope that these results will achieve the aspirations and objectives agreed upon by King Husayn and President Mubarak for the interest of their countries and the Arab nation. Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i this morning signed the final joint statement on the results of the Higher Committee's meetings which were held during the past 2 days. The Egyptian prime minister and his accompanying delegation left Amman today after a 3-day visit to Jordan. The Egyptian prime minister was accorded an official sendoff at Amman airport. He was seen off by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. The band played the Egyptian and Jordanian national anthems. The two prime ministers then reviewed the guard of honor.

Egyptian Information Minister Interviewed

JN220845 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Apr 85 pp 1, 20

[Caroline Faraj dispatch]

[Text] Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that Arab information is a cause that reflects reality and that the Arab nation can make this reality a distinguished one, expressing the peoples' real needs. Thus, the Arab world will assume a serious role in conditioning Arab public opinion. [As published] Speaking to *SAWT AL-SHA'B* on the future of Arab information, Safwat al-Sharif said that the future of Arab information depends on the Arab brothers, on their ability to define their common objectives, and a joint platform through which all information organs will move to express the Arab nation's hopes and aspirations, and also to tackle its fateful causes.

The Egyptian information minister said that Arab information must keep away from political disputes, have common grounds based on joint Arab customs and values, and express the people's aspirations.

On the possibility of establishing an Arab news agency or joint Arab television and radio establishments, Safwat al-Sharif said that Egypt has many bonds with its Arab brothers. Egypt has joint productions with Qatar and Oman. Egypt will also have joint productions with Jordan, whether in the sphere of producing programs or various series that tackle the various problems Arab society experiences. The Egyptian minister said that Egypt welcomes the establishment of any joint projects with sister Arab countries.

Safwat al-Sharif said that there is a project to establish a city for television, radio, and film production, at an estimated cost of $200 million. The Egyptian Government, through the Ministry of Information, has a 51 percent share and the Arab private sector can participate in this project. He added that Egyptian television produces some 600 hours of information related drama.

On Weizman's recent visit to Cairo, Safwat al-Sharif said: When common grounds exist for attaining progress on peace and removing all obstacles that obstruct the peace march, then President Husni Mubarak has no objection to meet with any official. However, there must be common ground to bolster this march.

Safwat al-Sharif said: The meeting took place from the premise of giving momentum to the peace march; the peace march must take place under circumstances where the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon has been completed, the Tabah issue brought before arbitration, and a serious move to settle the Palestinian cause started.

On the increasing freeze in the operation of normalizing relations between Israel and Egypt and the impact it had on Egypt's return to the Arab fold, Safwat al-Sharif said: Peace for Egypt is a strategic line which is irrevocable. Egyptian-Israeli relations will never be at the expense of Arab relations and Egypt's Arab relations will never be at the expense of Egypt's strategy for peace.

The Egyptian minister added that Egypt rejects any interference in its own affairs and the imposition of any strategy on it. It has made its decision by its free will. Egypt adheres to its commitments and will maintain them. At the same time, peace has never prevented Egypt from fulfilling its commitments toward its Arab nation and causes. Peace, in fact, serves the Arab nation's causes.

Regarding the Israeli repressive measures against the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, the Egyptian minister said that Egypt's stand toward the Israeli invasion is clear. Egypt believes that the invasion is a main obstacle to the peace march. Egypt has always called for Israel's pullout from southern Lebanon and for leaving Lebanon to the Lebanese people.

Safwat al-Sharif added: Egypt strongly condemns any aggression and repressive acts against the Palestinians. This is because Egypt has supported the Palestinians and the Palestine cause throughout history.

Answering a question on the efforts being exerted to stop the Iraq-Iran war, Safwat al-Sharif said: Egypt is for peace. It welcomes any move aimed at achieving peace in the Gulf and stopping the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran. The Egyptian minister added that Egypt has moved within the nonaligned countries. In international circles and our contacts with the warring countries we always call for an end to the war. We always seek to achieve peace and call on both countries to sit at the negotiating table for the interests of both people and to achieve stability in the region.

On the events in Sudan and toppling President Numayri, Safwat al-Sharif said: What happened in Sudan was achieved by the Sudanese people's will and option. Egypt does not interfere in the internal affairs of Sudan or any other Arab countries. However, Egypt and Sudan are linked in eternal and historical relations. Hence, Egypt respects the Sudanese people's will, stands at their side, and supports them. However, it rejects any interference in or aggression against fraternal Sudan by any foreign force.

Safwat al-Sharif praised the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He described the agreement as an important step, because the Palestine cause is passing through delicate circumstances. Egypt supports the agreement, and President Husni Mubarak moved toward the United States to begin a dialogue and to dispatch a Jordanian- Palestinian delegation . The minister added that this step is important and historic and should not be wasted as other opportunities.

Safwat al-Sharif concluded his statement by expressing his hope that the information cooperation agreement will be an example of Arab cooperation. He praised the various Jordanian media organs for using developed and modern techniques.

Prime Minister Receives PLO Officials 20 Apr

JN201811 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya and Jawid al-Ghusayn, PLO Executive Committee members, and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, at his office today.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Need To End War

JN201232 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that the Jordanian Government has information that Iran has completed military preparations to launch a new offensive on fraternal Iraq in order to continue the aggressive policy that it has been following for about 5 years. This Iranian trend has been corroborated by an official Iranian statement, which was released at the end of the UN secretary general's visit to Tehran, that it will continue to use force against Iraq. This was also corroborated by the Iranian president in a 12 April speech.

The spokesman said that while drawing attention to this hostile policy, which Iran is following despite the international and regional mediations to end the war and Iraq's full acceptance of these mediations, the Jordanian Government appeals to all the peace-loving states in the world and to world public opinion to carry out their duty to end this destructive war. It also calls on them to support Iraq's sincere, continuous endeavors to establish an honorable, peaceful settlement for both sides. At the same time, the Jordanian Government condemns and denounces Iran's insistence on continuing its aggressive approach and pursuing the war.

The Jordanian Government also calls on the UN secretary general to exercise his prerogatives in applying the principles of the United Nations, now that he has realized Iran's flouting of these principles and its open threat to world peace. The Jordanian Government calls on the Arab states in particular to unite in supporting and assisting fraternal Iraq in implementation of the many Arab League resolutions to this effect and the Joint Arab Defense Agreement in order to put an end to this destructive war.

Al-Jumayyil, Mufti Khalid Discuss West Beirut

NC201732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic [illegible] GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has telephoned Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Republic, to denounce the events in West Beirut 2 days ago and to express his sorrow for the innocent victims.

Al-Jumayyil affirmed to Mufti Khalid the need for cooperation to restore security and stability in the area and to allow the legitimate authority's forces to fully carry out their duties. To deal with recent developments, to bring peace and security to the area, and to prevent the recurrence of events such as those in West Beirut, President al-Jumayyil stated that his resources are at the disposal of Mufti Khalid.

Conditions for Withdrawing Resignations Listed

NC201815 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] According to Sunni sources, Prime Minister Karami and Minister Salim al-Huss will withdraw their resignations if certain drastic conditions are met.

These conditions include providing security for Beirut and its people, withdrawing gunmen from the streets, and dissolving the joint security force, which contains men from the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party.

The sources further said that the conditions also include forming a force from the Lebanese Army to assume the 6th Brigade's security role in Beirut. This force would be formed from Christian and Islamic units.

Karami Comments on Damascus Talks, Government

NC191625 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Apr 85

[News conference granted by Prime Minister Rashid Karami at his home in Beirut following his visit to Damascus on 19 April; questioners not identified — recorded]

[Text][Karami] Actually, one can't follow one's emotions and just go along with events that take place. I believe that everyone, even those who took part in these events and have actually considered what happened, will ask themselves: What was the point of these incidents as long as we're all following the same road, pursuing the same objective, and charting a course toward liberation, unity, and salvation?

However, we must pause for a moment in light of what has happened, and we must try to contain it. We must do so in order to prevent anyone from using these events to achieve their goals of division, heightened conflict, and sectarian strife. We are all facing a common enemy, which is Israel. We must purify ourselves in order to escape this whirlpool, which has now entered its 11th year of life.

In view of what is going on in the minds of our kinsmen, particularly in West Beirut — and we understand the reasons for their pain, indignation, and rejection of everything that is happening — I had to convey their feelings, pain, and wishes to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. We had to discuss, analyze, and evaluate developments. We had to search for the solutions required at this difficult time — solutions that can put an end to all irregularities and transgressions. We sought the proper course of action capable of uniting our people, correcting our march, and cleansing our hearts of hatred, anger, and revolt, which should break out only against our enemies, the enemies of our homeland and of humanity.

I met yesterday with Vice President Brother Abu Jamal ['Abd al-Halim Khaddam] and at noon today with His Excellency President Leader Hafiz al-Asad. Our views were in harmony and were specific on the need to work for whatever will safeguard the dignity of Beirut's people, preserve their security, and take account of their feelings.

We had similar views on the need to work to strengthen the unity of our ranks, which can be achieved by strengthening the unity of our positions, principles, and goals.

After the response I received from his excellency the president and his brotherly readiness to take all actions necessary to preserve these values and everything else that can strengthen the march of Beirut's people, who are known for their patriotism, sincerity, and sacrifice — Beirut is a trust held by all, and everyone will work to do his duty so Beirut may rest, and triumph over all forces of division, and over fighting among members of the same family. [Sentence as heard] Thanks to Syria's Al-Asad.

[Question] Will the legitimate authorities take steps to maintain security in Beirut?

[Karami] I hope that practical steps will be taken in the near future to ease the current atmosphere and to replace it with an atmosphere of friendship, reassurance, and dignity.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, there were reports today on the possibility that the government may be revived. Is there any truth to these reports?

[Karami] Believe it not, that subject wasn't discussed at all, and we didn't deal with it during our meetings in Damascus. It's the least of our worries. Our primary concerns are the security, dignity, and unity of this people, and ways to end all the factors of division which the enemy is seeking.

Resignation Not Discussed

JN191725 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Karami has said that he agreed with President al-Asad on practical measures that will restore security to Beirut and guarantee both the dignity of people and the unity of ranks. On the possibility of withdrawing his resignation, Karami stressed that he had not discussed this subject in Damascus.

Karami Briefs Muslim Leaders on Damascus Talks

NC201500 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Statement by Dr Husayn al-Quwwatli, director general of the Mufti Affairs Office, at the end of today's meeting in the mufti's office — recorded]

[Text] Lebanese Republic Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Rashid Karami, Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh, Rashid al-Sulh, and Salim al-Huss met today in the mufti's office, at Prime Minister Karami's request, following his return from Damascus. Karami briefed the conferees on his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. In Damascus, Karami had described to Al-Asad and Khaddam the events in West Beirut and the current unacceptable situation there. Karami sensed their understanding and readiness to assist in correcting the situation and containing the possible consequences. Karami indicated that the anticipated measures to ensure Beirut's safety, security, and the dignity of its citizens are yet to be implemented.

The conferees affirmed that they condemn the recent events, and are also eager to heal the wounds and safeguard the interests of Lebanon. They are united on this inviolable stance, for otherwise the enemy would achieve his goals of stirring sedition and conflict. The conferees noted the pain and bitterness brought to the citizens of Beirut by the events of the past 2 days. No one understands or accepts such events. No religion or law will allow such things to happen and they are rejected by all Muslims. We are all eager to safeguard national solidarity and we reject all sectarian, communal, and national partition. Unity is the solution for achieving our noble people's aspirations, for liberating their land from the Israeli enemy, for continuing the march for salvation, and for building a Lebanon based on justice, equality, and love. The conferees affirmed that they intend to follow through on their positions to restore justice, reassure the people, return security responsibilities to the legitimate authorities, and restore Lebanon's sovereignty.

Prime Minister Karami on Beirut Situation

NC211506 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami to journalists in Tripoli on 21 April — recorded]

[Text] Recent events have undoubtedly been painful and have left deep psychological scars. However, we need patience to prevent future complications and division, because the people must be united. Unity is the path we must all follow. The current situation is the result of abnormal practices and irresponsible behavior. We have a duty to correct this situation and cleanse our hearts of hatred and malevolence. The same people who have withstood the enemy's attacks and acts of aggression and who have triumphed over the Israelis and have forced them to withdraw from our precious capital, Beirut, are now compelling the Israelis to withdraw from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

We have just heard reports about the ultimate example of action and struggle of Malik Wahbi, the hero martyr who detonated a truckload of explosives among an Israeli company. Fighting among brothers must be rejected. No sane person could possibly accept it. This is the view of those who believe in the unity of the Lebanese people and who are working for Lebanon's sovereignty and for the withdrawal of its enemies.

Therefore, it is now our responsibility to contain the consequences of recent events. These consequences are undoubtedly great. But our faith, steadfastness, and spirit of cooperation must be greater so that we may achieve our goals of restoring to this homeland its sovereignty, freedom, and dignity. We must all realize that the objective of those who wish us evil is to divide us and to establish factionalism and prejudices that fragment us into sects and parties and which leave nothing to bind us together. Do any of us accept this situation? No, God forbid. We reject and denounce it and we call for everything that caused it to be corrected. Indeed we must start by correcting ourselves. God Almighty says: God will never change the condition of a people until they change it themselves.

One must not remain silent about the recent unacceptable events in Beirut. We share the pain of our brethren in Beirut, and we join in their call for correcting the painful situation that is periodically repeated, and which is paid for with our happiness, fraternity, and unity. The time has come to correct this situation. When there is firm unity and cooperation among us, we will not need armed forces to protect us. Our security is in our hands. It lies in our love, and sincere brotherhood. It also lies in the legitimate authority, for which there is no alternative. This legitimate authority must be able to ensure the people's safety and security. This is a prerequisite for achieving our hopes and ambitions. Our spiritual and political leaders have been invited to a meeting in Damascus on Tuesday. The meeting is to find an ultimate solution to the current situation that will allow every free and sincere citizen to attain his aspirations. We rely on God.

Birri Receives Communist Leader Hawi, Others

NC201225 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, today followed the current developments in the situation. He received several official and popular delegations who came to congratulate him on his safe escape from the attack on his house and to denounce this sinful act. For this pupose, Minister Birri received a delegation representing the Lebanese Communist Party led by Party Secretary General George Hawi, a delegation representing the Nasirite Revolutionary Organization led by Hasan Qubaysi, and a delegation representing the Arab Revolution Forces led by Hasan 'Abd al-Satir. At noon Minister Birri received a delegation representing the Islamic Societies Federation, consisting of Shaykh Yahya al-Barzi, Dr Muhammad 'Ali al-Ruz, and lawyer 'Abd al-Razzaq Dughan.

Meanwhile sources closed to Minister Birri have stated that there is an invitation to hold an expanded meeting in Damascus to be attended by official and spiritual functionaries. It has been learned in this respect that both Ministers Birri and Junblatt have specific conditions for attending this meeting.

Birri Speaks on Unity, Role of Shi'ite Community

NC201538 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri, responding to the recent rhetoric following the events in Beirut, wonders how the ulemas could forget that the Lebanese Forces' artillery pounded Sidon. Minister Birri said: I hope that concealed behind the rhetoric is affection and appreciation for the Sunnites, because whoever loves the Sunnites loves Islam and all Muslims.

Birri reassured his opponents, whom he described as jealous, that whoever fights Israel must never allow factionalism or sectarianism. He said: You all know that the Shi'ite community has endured the greatest burden for the sake of Lebanon and its unity. Birri stated that those defending the Sunnites today are defending their traditional positions. They brought the factionalism in Lebanon to a level of unity. Minister Birri said: I am governed by Beirut just like any other Lebanese, but as a nationalist, not a factionalist or sectarian. He added: We must never be regarded as foreigners. We have been evicted from Kasrawan, Al-Nab'a, and Jazzin, but we will never be evicted again. We are all from this country and Lebanon belongs to all of us.

Birri, Chamber Speaker Leave for Damascus

NC221222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, left for Damascus today. His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Lebanese Republic, will leave for Damascus in the afternoon.

Speaker al-Husayni had earlier visited the B'abda Presidential Palace where he met with President Amin al-Jumayyil. They discussed the current situation and the developments in Beirut. The talks also dealt with the Lebanese Islamic and political meeting in Damascus tomorrow.

Al-Huss Advocates Handing Security to 'Legal Forces'

NC211039 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has said that any illegal security formula will fail. He expressed the hope that the move to form a joint force will be corrected soon so that responsibility for maintaining security can revert to the legal forces. What happened in West Beirut, he added, was tantamount to a real national catastrophe. Any attempt to deal with the situation will not be enough unless it is based on a true understanding of the scope of this catastrophe. He called for the restoration of legality in West Beirut.

He also called for the joint forces to stand behind the legal forces and not in front of them; that is to say, they should be used only if needed by the Army and at its clear request. They then will have to receive their orders from the Army.

Junblatt Meets With Jazzin Deputies on South

NC201823 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party leader, chaired a meeting in Al-Mukhtarah today. The meeting was attended by Khawlah Arsalan and Jazzin Deputies Farid Sarhan, Edmond Rizk, and Nadim Salim. It was also attended by Jean 'Aziz, Naji Kan'an, Marwan Hamadah, Sami Yunis, Muhsin Dallul, Samir Franjiyah, George Dib, and Akram Shuhayyib. The conferees discussed the situation in the south, particularly in Sidon and Jazzin, following the Phalangist forces' repeated attacks on the areas. Afterward, Junblatt stated that the meeting had provided an opportunity to exchange views on all issues, including the threats to the south and the homeland in general. He added that an agreement had been reached on holding similar meetings in the future to avert any bloody clashes that would endanger coexistence and on working out a formula that would end the war in the Sidon area.

Junblatt Says Detente With Phalangists 'Impossible'

NC220750 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt commented on Prime Minister Rashid Karami's resignation by saying: I am surprised that certain people in this government have remembered Islam only now, when it is too late. They have suddenly remembered Islam, or have remembered their Islam, solely because of a military problem in West Beirut. These people are very strange. Their Islam is like Numayri's.

According to Junblatt, the joint security forces should be developed and strengthened until a revolutionary judicial system with an attorney general is established in West Beirut. He added: We currently support the strike force in Beirut. If we in the National Democratic Front, together with Minister Nabih Birri, believe it is necessary to allow the so-called Army to help maintain security in West Beirut, then we'll see. He denied receiving an invitation to tomorrow's Islamic meeting in Damascus. Junblatt declared: We have no illusions about the Al-Murabitun Movement and its links to the state's intelligence organizations and to certain dens of reaction in the Arab world. We don't want Palestinians in Lebanon to be exploited in this question. We shouldn't involve the Palestinian issue in this problem. 'Arafat has tried and is still trying to return to Beirut. However, it is our duty to distinguish between the nationalist Palestinian and the nationalist Lebanese, and to help the Palestinian National Salvation Front resolve the problem inside their camps.

On the burning of the 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque, Junblatt said: Every incident will be exploited. We oppose such actions, but it wasn't the first mosque, church, or place of worship to be burned. Let's keep religion out of this. He added: I disagree with George Hawi [Lebanese Communist Party secretary general], who described allegations that the Al-Murabitun is playing a dubious role as impermissible, and said that Ibrahim Qulaylat is a nationalist. Junblatt announced: Ibrahim Qulaylat will not return to Beirut and that's final.

On the status of the government, Junblatt said: We don't attach any importance to Karami's resignation or to his possible retraction of it in the future. Nor do we attach any importance to this Cabinet, which was wrongly called the National Unity Government. The question of the Cabinet is secondary; Minister Birri and I will see if there is any need to hold Cabinet sessions. He added that the Army is a product of political detente. As there is no political detente in Lebanon, there will be no Army. He called political detente with the Phalangists impossible.

Sham'un Chairs 21 Apr Meeting; Ja'ja' Attends

NC211304 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text]Sidon was the subject of an important meeting held at 1300 today in the house of [former] President Camille Sham'un, under his chairmanship. The meeting was attended by Abbot Bulus Na'man, chairman of the Lebanese Monastic Orders League; Abbot Butrus Qazzi; Dani Sham'un; Dr Samir Ja'ja', chief of staff of the Lebanese Forces; and Karim Baqraduni, head of the Lebanese Forces' Political and Information Department. Sources of the conferees described the meeting as constructive and said that the discussion dealt with the issue of Sidon and its suburbs. Dr Ja'ja' made a detailed review of the contacts which took place with the Army Command and the various political parties concerning the situation in Sidon and its vicinity. Abbot Na'man then reviewed the contacts held with the spiritual leaders in this regard. As a result of the discussions and deliberations it was decided to hold a further meeting later today.

Official sources have said that Army Commander General Michel 'Awn yesterday gave his instructions to Brigadier General Jean Nasif, the Army's representative in the Security Arrangements Committee, to discuss with the committee members a decision to send an artillery battalion to Sidon to reinforce the Army there. Military sources said that this battalion will be ready this evening to proceed to the south if the parties agree on its dispatch. The battalion is equipped with mortars of all calibers.

Military Committee Decides on Security Measures

NC191353 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] During its second meeting which was held today, the Higher Military Committee approved a number of decisions that will be binding on all the nationalist political and military forces. The committee assessed the work of the joint military force and discussed the obstacles which faced the implementation of previous decisions. Agreement was reached on the following:

1. Yesterday's decisions are considered to be in effect. The security forces are asked to apply them strictly and to mete out maximum punishment to violators.

2. The security forces are to be reinforced and their administrative structure completed. Their patrols will be regulated and intensified in areas where violations take place. Stationary and mobile roadblocks will be established. The security forces' headquarters will be transferred from the Engineering College to the Arab University of Beirut.

3. The committee discussed the need to ensure the supply of basic commodities to the citizens and to regulate the citizens' concerns. It decided to open offices to receive complaints in various areas. Officials have been appointed to receive the citizens' complaints. Complaints can be lodged at the following telephone numbers, 300458 and 300459.

4. In response to the request of the higher nationalist political leaderships, it has been decided that the joint security force will be accompanied and supervised by the principal military officials.

5. Regarding the question of Palestinian camps, the Higher Military Committee absolutely denies the rumors being spread by some information media and reactionary forces. Some suspect parties are trying to cause sectarian and regional conflicts. The committee lauds the awareness of our Palestinian masses and their ability to deter those parties which are trying to undermine security in the nationalist area. The question of the Palestinian camps should be left for the higher political leaderships to deal with.

6. The committee calls on the citizens to verify the false rumors and reports being circulated by security forces and information media sponsored by all the reactionary parties which are plotting against the interests of our masses. The committee affirms that it will address the question of Beirut's security in its capacity as the security of the nationalist forces and the test for their ability to lead the struggle against the Zionist enemy.

VOL on Birth of Sunni Resistance Movement

NC191544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] An anonymous person phoned the Voice of Lebanon this afternoon and read a statement, saying that Beirut youths [al-shabab al-bayruti] announce the birth of the Sunni resistance movement. The caller added that the movement will strike at Muslim imposters wherever they may be in Beirut.

Sunni Army Officers Criticize 6th Brigade

NC191821 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] In a statement issued this evening, a group of Sunni Army officers accused the 6th Brigade of allowing Amal and Progressive Socialist Party gunmen to infiltrate into positions held by the brigade. It also accused the brigade's personnel of abandoning their weapons and equipment, particularly in A'ishah Bakkar, Al-Zarif, and the area near American University.

The statement added that Shi'ite members of the 6th Brigade joined Amal and restricted the movement of Sunni officers and soldiers. The statement warned that the group will release the names of Shi'ite officers and men who took part in this operation.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Beirut Area

VOL on Clashes

NC200909 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Gunmen fired an RPG at a car belonging to the Amal movement near the Arab University last night. A number of people were wounded as a result. Another RPG was fired at an Amal movement patrol in the Cola area.

Meanwhile, Sunni groups have distributed statements rejecting current developments and declaring the birth of a Sunnite resistance movement. In another development, information sources have stated that an inclination exists to declare a local administration in West Beirut, similar to that in the mountain. This subject was discussed last night between leaders of the Amal movement and the Socialists. They also discussed questions relating to the joint military force, stressing the need to reinforce this force, to intensify patrols, and to set up fixed and mobile roadblocks.

A limited clash took place this morning in Saqiyat al-Janzir between gunmen of the Amal movement and the Socialists, when Amal official Abu Ahmad refused to let the Socialists seize residential apartments in the Niqarah building.

Gunmen arrested a number of Al-Murabitun students on the Arab University campus yesterday and took them to an undisclosed destination.

Raiding and arrest operations are continuing in Saqiyat al-Janzir, ʻAʻIshah Bakkar, Al-Mulla, Al-Ramlah al-Baydaʻ, and on Hamad and Verdun Streets. Meanwhile, the joint military command of the Amal movement and the Socialists has asked patrols to stick to the main roads and avoid side streets, lest they be ambushed or attacked.

According to information received from West Beirut, a number of Druze and Shiʻite families have been brought there from the mountain and Beirut's southern suburb. It has been learned that these families include those of Abu Farraj, Al-Misri, Al-Aʻwar, Fakhr al-Din, Khalil, Farhat, and Kanj.

Several other incidents have also taken place in West Beirut during the past few hours. Gunmen entered the civil defense center on Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, ransacked it, and stole some of its contents. They also stole a Japanese-made car.

Socialist gunmen kidnapped Judaydat al-Matn citizens Naji Michel ʻAwn and Saba Naja ʻAsakir on Al-Hamra Street. Al-Murabitun personnel were pursued in ʻAyn al-Muraysah and three of them were taken to an Amal movement center in Burj al-Barajinah. Socialist gunmen exchanged limited gunfire with Hezbollah gunmen in Raʻs al-Nabʻ. A number of Al-Murabitun wounded were taken from the American University to an undisclosed destination. The Amal movement and the Socialists issued a circular providing for the confiscation of all weapons from people not holding a permit from them and rejecting all permits issued by the 6th Brigade.

Amal Seizes Al-Murabitun Wounded

NC200837 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The latest reports from West Beirut indicate that the Amal movement is currently undertaking a wide-scale campaign of raids and detentions in the Al-Barbir and Al-Bastah areas. It has been learned that Amal movement official Abu Khudur is leading the campaign. Some Amal movement members entered the Al-Barbir Hospital this morning and led a number of Al-Murabitun wounded away to an unknown destination. Other members entered Al-Maqasid Hospital and seized four other wounded Al-Murabitun members.

Joint Operations Room Statement

NC210615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] In clarification of what took place on Television Street in the area of Tallat al-Khayyat last night, the joint operations room issued the following statement last night:

It was announced 2 days ago, and repeated yesterday, that raids and attacks on sanctities should cease and that whoever violates this decision would be punished. While a patrol from the operations room was patrolling the area of Tallat al-Khayyat last night, it unexpectedly came across an armed group carrying out raids and disturbing security. It is known that this same groups raided the Khalaf meat stores one day earlier and seized millions of pounds. The patrol exchanged fire with the group. As a result of this exchange, ʻAli Ayyub was killed and a member of the joint forces patrol was wounded. The joint operations room reemphasizes its statement banning raids and carrying of arms and reaffirms its determination to implement this decision.

PSP Radio on Fighting

NC211813 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] The Lebanese Army and Phalangist forces aggravated the security situation along the mountain combat lines this afternoon by directing rocket and machinegun fire at ʻAlayh, Duhur al-ʻIbadiyah, Shuwayt, and Tallat from their positions in Suq al-Gharb, Bsus, and the palaces area. Moreover there were fierce clashes along the Dahr al-Wahsh combat lines. At 1830 a cease-fire was announced. It was respected by the Progressive Socialist Party, but the Army and the Phalangist forces continued to direct rocket and sniper fire at the nationalist positions in violation of the cease-fire.

Beirut Clashes Continue

NC211010 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] At approximately 1130 today, two shells fell in the Al-Dawrah area in East Beirut, wounding Khalil ʻUnayti and damaging a Renault vehicle. Junblatt gunmen deployed west of the demarcation line in Beirut aggravated the security situation at

1030 today. They directed bursts of automatic weapon fire against East Beirut quarters. This was followed by RPG's and mortars launched from Ra's al-Nab' against Al-Barjawi.

In Sidon, residential quarters in Majdalyun are receiving violent indiscriminate shelling from Tallat Mar Ilyas. Violent clashes are now taking place on the lines of Al-Qanayah, Al-Qayya'ah, and Al-Hilaliyah in which Palestinians and extremist Muslim gunmen are using artillery, rockets, and machineguns. As a result of harassment and attacks against Christians in Sidon, most of the 700 Christian families have left the city and their houses have been looted.

Sidon Deputy Al-Bizri Leaves for Damascus 20 Apr

NC200822 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Sidon Deputy Dr Nazih al-Bizri has said that communications with the government are nonexistent and that the veil which linked us has been removed. The duty of delivering their city falls on the people of Sidon, al-Bizri added. Beginning next week, I shall call upon them to prepare for this duty — the duty of Jihad to defend land, honor and dignity. Deputy al-Bizri left for Damascus at 0700 today. He will have talks with Syrian officials on the situation in Sidon.

Visit Called 'Very Successful'

NC201954 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Sidon Deputy Dr Nazih al-Bizri and Dr 'Usamah Sa'd, deputy secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, and members of the National Democratic Front in Sidon, returned from Damascus tonight. Upon their return a meeting was held between Al-Bizri and Sa'd, after which Dr al-Bizri stated that the visit had been very successful and that its positive results will soon appear. He said that Sidon, which resisted all attacks by the Lebanese Forces, has preserved its historical position and will soon be rewarded for its steadfastness. Al-Bizri said that Syrian support for Sidon is unlimited. He added: For our part, we stressed that the citizens of Sidon will continue to repel the Lebanese Forces' attacks and will retrieve their land.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Sidon Area

Artillery Attacks

NC200633 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] In Sidon, the guarded calm, which had been prevailing on the city's traditional combat lines, is being disturbed by bursts of machinegun sniper fire directed at Al-Qanayah, Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Hilaliyah, Al-Bramiyah, 'Abra, and the Christian areas of these villages.

The townships of Darb al-Sim and Maghdushah received flat trajectory and artillery fire from Palestinian positions in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp early this morning. At midnight last night the artillery shelling reached Al-Bramiyah, 'Abra, and Majdalyun where three persons were slightly wounded.

'Fierce Fighting' Erupts

NC201542 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1500 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Fierce fighting is now raging along the lines of Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Hilaliyah, and 'Abra involving a variety of weapons. A number of buildings in Al-Qayya'ah have been hit and have caught fire. Shells from Phalangist positions fell on the (Sirup) area and the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah camps. Meanwhile, parts of Sidon are now receiving sniper fire from Phalangist positions.

Ja'ja' Declares Cease-fire

NC221121 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Correspondent Claude Abu Nadir's telephone dispatch from the Lebanese Forces' command headquarters in Beirut on the news conference held by Samir Ja'ja', chief of staff of the Lebanese Forces, on 22 April — live or recorded]

[Text] Dr Samir Ja'ja', chief of staff of the Lebanese Forces, has declared a comprehensive, unilateral cease-fire in Sidon and in the [Palestinian] camps. The cease-fire is to take effect at 1600 today. He also said that gunmen will be withdrawn from the front starting at 1100 tomorrow, Tuesday. At his 1100 news conference today, Dr Samir Ja'ja' announced the following:

On the basis of our firm conviction that events in the south are not in the interest of (?any) Lebanese party, out of our belief that we are supposed to make the utmost efforts on behalf of stability, and after the consultations we held, particularly with [former] President Camille Sham'un, and with other individuals, the Lebanese Forces' Executive Committee has made the following decisions:

1. A comprehensive cease-fire in Sidon and the camps will take effect at 1600 today, even if that cease-fire is a unilateral one.

2. At 1100 tomorrow, Tuesday, we will start withdrawing gunmen from the front so as to give the Lebanese Army and every other state institution all the necessary opportunities to assume their responsibilities. Our fighters from the south will remain and will carry out their normal duties. Fighters who have come from outside the region to help their comrades will return to their former positions.

On the question of foreign forces, Dr Ja'ja' said: We, as the Lebanese Forces, have the right to be anywhere at any time. This is a right that we have neither asked for nor been given. It is (?our) most basic right as Lebanese citizens. If we want to talk about foreigners, we can start with Iran and go as far as Somalia. We reject this logic. We will be present anywhere, anytime, and in any way we see fit. Events in the south have no connection to this logic, which stems from our beliefs.

Continuing, Dr Ja'ja' declared: We hold the president of the republic, the prime minister — even though he has resigned — and the Cabinet responsible for any action that might disrupt security. Following our decision, we hold the Army and its commanders responsible for any disturbance of security. We have taken a major step even though we were asked to take only a small one. It behooves the others to assume their responsibilities. This should apply to the other groups on the scene as well. They should be held responsible for any incident that harms the dignity of our people.

This step, Dr Ja'ja' added, is only the first along the 1,000-mile march toward peace and stability in Lebanon. We have taken this rather difficult step in the hope it will serve as an invitation to all parties to be sincere and honest so everyone may participate in this march. Dr Ja'ja' then invited journalists and newsmen to monitor the withdrawal operation from all the combat lines in and around Sidon, which will be completed tomorrow. He also asked them to serve as witnesses to this operation, which will be conducted unilaterally by the Lebanese Forces.

'Suicide Operation' Reported Against Israelis

NC210919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Martyr Malik Wahbi, born in 1966 and from the town of Al-Nabi 'Uthman in the Al-Biqa', carried out a suicide operation at 1815 on Saturday, 20 April 1985. With a truck packed with 1,000 kg of TNT, he rammed a Jewish enemy convoy, consisting of four troop carriers, four trucks, and two jeeps, at the eastern entrance to the Al-Qasimiyah Bridge between Sidon and Tyre. All convoy personnel, estimated to be a company of 120 members, were either killed or wounded.

Further on Lebanon's Karami Visit to Damascus

Meets With Al-Asad

JN191337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Damascus at 1230 today. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam attended the meeting.

Talks dealt with the situation and developments in the Lebanese arena. All aspects of the Lebanese situation, particularly in Sidon and Beirut, were discussed. The president emphasized Syria's eagerness to provide security and reassurance to all Lebanese in a manner that enhances the general national stand in confronting the Israeli schemes that are aimed at dismembering and fragmenting Lebanon. During the meeting, the two sides discussed some measures that can achieve this.

Departs Damascus

JN191528 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Damascus this afternoon.

Khaddam Receives Sidon Delegation 20 Apr

JN201406 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1325 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 20 Apr (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received a delegation of Sidon city citizens at noon today. The delegation was led by deputy Dr Nazih al-Bizri and Dr Usamah Sa'd, deputy of the popular Nasirite group. The talks revolved around the current situation in Lebanon, particularly in Sidon.

Foreign Minister al-Shar' Returns From New Delhi

JN211816 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus from New Delhi this afternoon after leading the Syrian delegation to the meeting of the nonaligned foreign ministers' coordination bureau, which held in New Delhi 19-21 April.

World Leaders Greet Al-Kasm on National Holiday

JN201311 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm has received more congratulatory cables on the evacuation anniversary. Dr al-Kasm received a congratulatory cable from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers, who expressed the Cuban people's solidarity with the Syrian Arab people, who are courageously confronting the Zionist and imperialist threats. He also affirmed Cuba's support for the just struggle to restore all occupied Arab territories.

The prime minister also received a congratulatory cable from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who expressed his sure confidence in deepening and bolstering ties of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

He also received a cable from Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who highly appreciated the principled Syrian policy that defends the legitimate rights of the Arab people. Filipov also expressed his confidence in the continued bolstering of relations of friendship and continued cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Ba'th Official Meets Bulgarian Delegation

JN211759 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 21 Apr (SANA) — Comrade Ahmad Qablan, member of Ba'th Party National Command and president of the Syrian-Bulgarian friendship society, has received Lyubomir Pavlov, member of the Bulgarina Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian-Syrian friendship society, and the accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Engineer 'Umar al-Siba'i, vice president of the society; Dr Sabir Falhut, secretary; and Dr Huriyyah Khayyat, member of the society's Executive Bureau.

Comrade Qablan talked about the role of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society in bolstering the ties of cooperation, friendship, and joint struggle between the two friendly countries, Syria and Bulgaria, in accordance with President Hafiz al-Asad's directives and through the path drawn by the leaders of our two peoples, al-Asad and Zhivkov, concerning the deep and developing relations between the two countries.

Pavlov expressed the Bulgarian people's support for the just struggle Syria is waging in defense of the Arab nation's freedom and dignity.

The delegation of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society arrived in Damascus this morning. A program was prepared for the guest delegation to become acquainted with development in Syria.

Al-Zu'bi, Delegation Leave for Abu Dhabi

JN210837 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi left for Abu Dhabi this morning at the head of an assembly delegation on an officials visit at the invitation of the UAE National Federal Council speaker.

Lebanese Martyr's Parents Cable Al-Asad

JN201705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Apr 85

["Text" of cable to President Hafiz al-Asad from the parents of martyr Thana' Muhaybili; date of cable not given]

[Text] Your Excellency, Father Lieutenant General Hafiz al-Asad. May God preserve him as a source of treasure for this nation. Thana' Muhaybili was our daughter, but she is now your daughter too. She liked and appreciated you before her martyrdom. Her last salute was to your excellency, her father , and her mother together. Being in her luminous world today, she is undoubtedly comfortable, because her name is placed on a street in the cherished Syrian capital, Damascus, and on a well-known school in appreciation for the continuous martyrs' convoy. It is the name of Thana', your daughter. We thank you, because you appreciate self-sacrifice and protect rights, honor, and pride, despite the fact that a merciful father must not be thanked for sponsoring his sacrificing daughter. May God preserve you. May you accept our deep impression and appreciation.

[Signed] The father of Thana', Yusuf Muhaybili; the mother of Thana',Fatimah Himyah.

Damascus Notes Tripartite Summit in Jordan

JN211548 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — The work of the tripartite summit comprising Husni Mubarak, president of the Egyptian regime; Husayn, king of the Jordanian regime; and Qabus ibn Sa'id, Sultan of Oman, will begin in Amman next Thursday on board Sultan Qabus' yacht in the waters of the Aqaba Gulf.

Qabus stated recently that this summit will discuss the latest Egyptian-Jordanian move for settlement in the region, based on the Camp David accords and U.S. President Reagan's plan.

Cabinet Approves Final Withdrawal Phase From Lebanon

TA211443 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] The Cabinet has adopted the recommendation of the security establishment on the implementation of the third phase [of the withdrawal from Lebanon] and the security strip in Lebanon, by a majority of 17 to 3, with one abstention. The withdrawal will be completed by the beginning of June. A short time ago the Cabinet session ended and our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel is on the line:

Well, by the beginning of June 1985, the IDF will be deployed on the international border line. We have here the Cabinet decision, which was approved by a majority of 17 ministers to 3, with one abstention. The decision states: The Cabinet today adopted the defense minister's proposal and decided to order the IDF to implement the third stage of the redeployment program for safeguarding the northern border of the State of Israel. The implementation of this phase will be concluded by the beginning of June, this is based on the Cabinet decision of 14 January 1985.

According to what we have been told, the ministers sat for 8 hours, and the discussion, as stated, ended a few minutes ago. It was a particularly interesting and stormy discussion. There were votes on the various details of the security establishment's plan, and, as stated, 17 ministers voted in favor, 3 against, and 1 minister abstained. According to what we have already heard today, for instance, there were verbal exchanges between ministers from both of the two big blocs — for example, between Amnon Rubinstein and Ministers Sharon and Corfu — but as we have been told, despite the arguments, the Cabinet decided by a majority of votes to approve the security establishment's proposal. Additionally, as Minister Rabin — who has been authorized by the ministers to explain the Cabinet decision here — explained a few minutes ago, the IDF will deploy on the international border by the beginning of June. Rabin explained here that Israel's security tenet is now anchored in two principles: one, the IDF will defend the country from our northern border; and two a security strip will be established, founded on the goodwill of the inhabitants, that is the residents of the settlements living in southern Lebanon. As Rabin phrased it, those residents know that if the terrorist activity against us is resumed, they will be the first to be hurt.

In addition, a force from the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] will be established. It, too, will be founded on the local inhabitants and they will be dispersed in accordance with their places of residence. The IDF, Rabin said, will continue to preserve freedom of action against any attempt to attack Israel. The defense minister said that we do not regard ourselves as restricted with regard to the IDF's ability to act. We will act within an area of 3 km or 40 km or 50 km, or — if needed — even further from the border of the State of Israel.

This is the IDF deployment: The IDF will be deployed along the border. Rabin said there would be a security strip in which there would be Israeli activity, but, as far as possible, without any massive IDF presence. There will be patrols; we will go to the aid of the local inhabitants if this is necessary. From time to time we will decide on a lookout point for ourselves here or there, as the defense minister phrased it, but, as a rule, the IDF will remain on this side of the border.

As for the Syrians, Rabin said Syria knows that Israel has several things it will not be able to accept. Rabin refused to detail them, but this is a threat and a clear warning to the Syrians who, as is well known, have over the past few weeks been aiding and encouraging the terrorist actions.

Well, for the time being, these are the details we have learned about the Cabinet sessions. Let us repeat the main principle: With a large majority, the Cabinet has adopted the proposals made by the defense minister and the security establishment about the IDF withdrawal and the implementation of its third phase.

Rabin Explains Decision

TA211517 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1455 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Gay Zohar report on statement by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin after the 21 April Cabinet session in Jerusalem approving the third phase of the withdrawal from Lebanon — recorded]

[Text] [Rabin] I would like to explain the Cabinet decision. In effect, the basic decision on the Cabinet's approach, and its policy to defend our northern border, was manifest in the debate and decision adopted during the 14 January session. I would like to recall the basic principles of this concept. The concept was, and will be, founded on the redeployment of the IDF along the international border to defend our northern border, the northern settlements, and their residents. The decision stipulated that the implementation of this idea will be carried out in three stages, and that at the completion of the third stage, the IDF will deploy along the international border, and a security strip will be established north of the Lebanese-Israeli border.

We do not regard ourselves as being under any obligation to limit the IDF's freedom of action against terrorist organizations or attacks against targets in Israel, and confine it to any kind of boundary — if it turns out that it means 30, 40, or 50 km away from our border and it endangers Israel, we will operate against the element that wants to jeopardize Israel.

The import of the decision is that IDF units will redeploy along the international border, providing support and backing for the civil guard units, and the army of southern Lebanon by way of occasional patrols. If the latter encounter problems they cannot handle alone, we will come to their aid. It may also be that occasionally we will also decide to station an observation post here or there — and not necessarily within the boundaries of the security strip only.

[Zohar] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was asked to comment about the aid extended by the Syrians to anti-Israeli terrorism.

[Rabin] In my assessment, Syria realizes that for Israel there are certain things it cannot tolerate. I see no point detailing them in public.

Cabinet Secretary's Statement

TA211708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Statement by Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin outside the Prime Minister's Office at the conclusion of the 21 April Cabinet session — recorded]

[Text] The Cabinet today adopted the proposal by the defense minister and decided to instruct the IDF to implement the third phase of the plan to redeploy to guarantee the State of Israel's northern border. The implementation of this phase will conclude by the beginning of June, this is based on the Cabinet decision of 14 January 1985. The discussion was held within the framework of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs.

Shamir Comments

TA220719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said last night that in the wake of the Cabinet decision to implement the final stage of the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, the defense establishment has taken upon itself an enormous task. Shamir was speaking at a rally of Likud activists in Ramla. He warned all terrorists against jeopardizing the security of the Galilee. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports on his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Eshel] Shamir said that contrary to the dictates of logic, the terrorist attacks against the IDF have increased since the Army began its withdrawal from Lebanon. When the terrorists think we are inferior, they attack us with all their might.

[Shamir] Today we are advising all terrorists that if they dare try to jeopardize the safety of the Galilee inhabitants once the IDF is no longer in Lebanon, the IDF will use its full force against them. Everything there will be turned to rubble if the Galilee's security is endangered.

[Eshel] Following his remarks to the Likud activists, Yitzhaq Shamir spoke with correspondents. In response to a question, Shamir explained why he voted in favor of implementing the second [as heard] stage of the withdrawal, although he had previously voted against a phased IDF withdrawal from Lebanon.

[Shamir] I opposed the proposal to pull the IDF back to the international border because it did not include any answers to the problem of the security of the Galilee. Today, too, an answer has yet to be given. However, I very much hope — and I see IDF personnel dealing with this — that during the little time that remains, they will plan, prepare, and utilize all of the defense forces' strength and ability in order to supply the correct answer to the problem of the security of the Galilee settlements and inhabitants. [end recording]

Dissenters' Opinions Analyzed

TA211722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Today's Cabinet session was described at the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs and so we cannot report on the discussions. However, our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer heard the ministers' positions after the Cabinet session ended. What were the positions that were presented at the end of the session, Shim'on Schiffer?

[Schiffer] Well, there is a question here of quite a strange coalition, but one that is very original, of ministers' positions regarding the final departure from Lebanon. Let us again stress that this refers to 18 ministers [number as heard] who voted at the session in favor of the plan presented by Defense Minister Yizhaq Rabin, to get out of Lebanon and establish a security strip of 8-15 km in southern Lebanon and that there will be no permanent IDF presence in southern Lebanon. Three ministers voted against this and each one of them had different reasons; I examined these reasons after the Cabinet session.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman thinks the IDF should have left Lebanon without any reservations amd without leaving a security zone. In Minister Weizman's view, the IDF should evacuate Lebanon as far as the international border; the IDF should redeploy along the border to defend the northern settlements; and the State of Israel should have announced that, in accordance with this policy, the IDF will pursue, plan, and work against hostile forces in order to discourage hostile and terrorist activity.

A similar position, but for different reasons, was expressed by Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens. He also favors either an absolute departure from Lebanon without leaving a security zone, or remaining on the Al-Awwali River. This position, As I have learned from the ministers, is unacceptable to the Cabinet and so it was also not accepted during the Cabinet session.

Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz, minister of the interior, also thinks the IDF should have left Lebanon without reservations and completely. Perhaps it would be worth reporting the essence of Rabbi Peretz' position: Rabbi Peretz thinks that this, in fact, is the first time that there has been a war in Israel that is not agreed on and many sections of the nation regard it as one in which there was an alternative. What has been created here is a stragic situation in which parents cannot give full moral backing to their sons fighting in Lebanon. Without any intention of blaming any side, Rabbi Peretz told us, the Lebanon war has turned into a very sensitive subject for the nation and the nation would like to bring down the curtain on this gloomy chapter called the Lebanon war; therefore, in Rabbi Peretz' opinion, the time has come for the army to pack its bags and go back to the international border, absolutely.

Ari'el Sharon, the former defense minister, had — and still has — a proposal of his own, which only served to isolate him . The main points of Minister Sharon's proposal are that a security zone should be maintained in southern Lebanon, of a depth of 30 km from Metulla. In this zone, up to the Litani area, the army of southern Lebanon will act. In Minister Ari'el Sharon's view, the expulsion of the UNIFIL forces from all the areas south of the Al-Litani should be demanded. In Ari'el Sharon's opinion, the program that was presented or is being presented by the security establishment does not provide the northern settlements with sufficient security, and so he cannot support it.

Perhaps we will also point out that Ari'el Sharon has many questions about terms we are hearing today from the defense minister. Today the defense minister said that the IDF would provide backing for the local forces that are to remain in southern Lebanon. Ari'el Sharon wants to know what that backing is, and what is meant when people say backing. By this word, backing, do they mean a permanent stay in Lebanon? What will the IDF do when the Syrians move southward or what are the security establishment's intentions currently with regard to this topic? As for these questions, there are not yet any answers and at the short news conference after the Cabinet session, the defense minister also refused to answer these two questions.

Shamir To Accompany Peres to Egyptian Summit

TA191153 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondents 'Aqiva Eldar and Eytan Rabin]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will accompany Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Thus, Shamir will repeat the pattern set when he and Peres visited the White House shortly after the establishment of the unity government. In accordance with the agreement recently reached between Peres and Shamir, Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, and David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, are preparing the groundwork for the summit meeting. The two are to meet soon in Cairo or Jerusalem with members of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry who are also busy preparing material for the summit.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned from his visit to Cairo yesterday, and reported separately to the prime minister and the foreign minister on his meetings with President Mubarak and other Egyptian officials. Weizman, in a telephone call, reported to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on the progress made in his contacts on the issue of the search for the missing *Daqar* submarine crew and soldiers missing in action during the Yom Kippur war. Weizman also told Rabin about the Egyptian request to carry out a search for an Egyptian fishing boat that disappeared near the Israeli coast.

During his meeting with Peres, Weizman said that he got the impression that the Egyptians were interested in promoting relations with Israel, including putting an end to the hostile propaganda, and improving trade and tourism relations. In his opinion, Egyptian ministers can be expected to visit Israel soon, the first being Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil. It was also promised that Israeli ministers would be invited for talks in Cairo. Weizman pointed out, however, that a final date for the summit has not yet been set because prior to this, the Israeli Government has to approve the details of the package deal and the transfer of the Tabah dispute to arbitration. The inner Cabinet will soon convene to discuss the issue, and will hear a detailed report on the various components of the package deal with Egypt. In the wake of his meeting with Weizman, Foreign Minister Shamir instructed the officials preparing for the talks to continue their work.

HA'ARETZ correspondent Eytan Rabin reports that the issue of the Israeli yachts — which the Egyptians are not allowing to anchor off Coral Island — has been passed on to the Foreign Ministry to be dealt with. This was learned from a senior military source. Yesterday, the Egyptian consul in Elat promised that Israeli yachts would be able to anchor very shortly, once Cairo issues new instructions.

The Egyptian consul in Elat said that the disputes and confusion between the Israeli police and the yacht owners — following demands by the police that yacht owners must undergo border checks — have caused confusion among the Egyptian police in the area also. "Following a series of telegrams and telephone calls, the issue was clarified, and I hope," the consul noted, "that by the beginning of next week Israeli yachts will be able to anchor off the island."

The Egyptian consul visited Al-Nuwaybi' on Wednesday and brought the Egyptian police up to date on the Coral Island issue.

Rabin Discusses Space Defense, Terrorism

Space Defense Issue Under Study

TA191730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on the "Weekly Column" program by David Margalit; date not given — recorded in the studio]

[Excerpt] [Margalit] Mr Rabin, following the star wars issue is there a chance that Israel's entire military system will also begin to move in different spheres?

[Rabin] First, we are not talking here about Israel's participation in a military system that is called star wars. The United States itself, at this point, and with a budget of $26 billion, is only talking about research and development, because in order to build this system neither $26 billion nor $50 billion will suffice. We are talking here about research and development. The U.S. secretary of defense contacted me on this issue. We are examining the issue — what is it all about, what it will contribute to us, how it will advance our scientific infrastructure, and whether it will have direct ramifications on the conventional systems.

Before I have the answers to all these questions I will not present the government with a recommendation. It is preferable for the government to decide with full knowledge of all the advantages and disadvantages in the practical, technological, and financial spheres, as well as the political dangers, because there is a political danger in giving a positive or negative answer.

Terrorism Before Lebanon War

TA201848 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that during the 11 months that preceded the beginning of the Peace for Galilee campaign, there were eight Israeli casualties as a result of terrorist activities, and, of the eight, two women were killed. The defense minister also said that during the same period of time, there were two katyusha attacks against Israel by the terrorists and these were reactions to Air Force raids. The Air Force raids themselves were reactions to terrorist acts that occurred in a Jerusalem bus, as well as the attempt to assassinate the Israeli ambassador to Britain. These remarks were detailed in a written reply the defense minister gave to a question by Knesset Member [MK] Mordekhay Virshubsky, Shinuy.

MK Virshubsky reports that the significance of these data reinforces and consolidates his demand for the establishment of a national enquiry commission, which should examine the way decisions were made that led Israel to the catastrophe that involved a heavy price in blood as a result of the Lebanon war.

Minister Arens Comments on Relations With Egypt

TA200831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens has said that Israel not only wants to improve relations with Egypt, but it is also demanding that Egypt abide by the agreement to uphold normalization and regular relations. According to him, the Egyptian demand for settling the Tabah dispute does not constitute a positive approach. He believes that the additional conditions posed for keeping the peace treaty deviate from the treaty. Nevertheless, Minister Arens takes a positive view of maintaining a dialogue with the Egyptians and noted that if the Egyptians have indeed reduced their demands this should be construed to mean that certain progress has been made. Minister Arens was interviewed by our correspondent Sara Frankel. He added that the argument preceding Minister 'Ezer Weizman's trip to Cairo was a matter of principle because the Egyptians tried to dictate who would be the Israeli representative to the talks. This approach is unacceptable to Arens who is certain that the foreign minister and his staff will henceforth deal with the issue.

Sharir, Family Attempt To Visit Coral Island

Prevented by Egypt's Coast Guard

TA191651 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Egyptian coastal guards have not permitted Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir and his family to visit Coral Island. Our correspondent Efrat Ben-Horin reports that Minister Sharir and several correspondents sailed at noon to Coral Island with a special license from the Egyptian consul in Elat. When their boat approached the island, an Egyptian Coast Guard boat informed them they would not be permitted to tour the island. An Egyptian guard officer studied the license Minister Sharir had been given, made notes on it, and asked him to go back and present the license to the consul in Elat. The minister of tourism expressed disappointment with the Egyptians' behavior and commented that it was very regrettable that their word cannot be trusted, and complained in particular that President Mubarak's promises are not being kept.

Egyptian Consul Statement

TA191919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Egyptian consul in Elat has said Minister Sharir sailed to the Coral Island today without having informed him of this. The consul, Hasan 'Isa, told our correspondent Efrat Ben-Horin that the boat in which Minister Sharir was sailing did have a license to anchor off the Coral Island and permit the television crew to take films there. However, the license was only given to the crew members and was valid yesterday, not today. Hasan 'Isa said no new instructions had yet arrived from Cairo about letting Israeli boats anchor off Coral Island.

Egypt's Basyuni Views Incident

TA200717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni has said that Egypt will honor all its commitments but, at the same time, will continue to watch over its sovereignty and its territorial waters. Basyuni made these remarks to our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar, while commenting on the statements by Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir who was not allowed to visit Coral Island yesterday. Basyuni told our correspondent that what happened yesterday would not affect bilateral relations.

The Egyptian consul in Elat last night explained that Cairo had not issued new directives on this subject and noted that as a matter of fact the tourism minister was not allowed to visit the island because of technical reasons.

Attempt Seen as 'Scandal'

TA210646 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 21 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Senior government sources and ministers of both the Labor Party and the Likud described Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir's attempt to visit Coral Island on Friday as "a scandal." According to them, the trip to the island was "a public relations exercise and constituted a provocation of the Egyptians." According to these sources, the question of issuing licenses to Israelis who want to visit Coral Island is currently being discussed by Cairo and Jerusalem and although it might not adversely affect the negotiations, the tourism minister's action did not help promote them. "Avraham Sharir had better take care of Israel's beaches and their cleanliness rather than cause unnecessary provocations," one minister said.

Consul in Elat Recalled

TA221103 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1045 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The Egyptian consul in Elat left for Tel Aviv a short while ago. Hasan 'Isa will take off an on El Al flight to Cairo this evening. The consul was recalled to Cairo by Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid in the wake of the incident during which Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir tried to test Mubarak's declaration about allowing Israelis to visit Coral Island.

Consul 'Isa told our correspondent 'Ido Tal that the Egyptian Government wants to clarify the Coral Island issue in general and to discuss the Israeli tourism minister's move. Sharir, 'Isa said, created an uneasy atmosphere, especially in view of the improvement recently noted in Israeli-Egyptian relations. Hasan 'Isa said he will return to Israel once the discussions are over, and he anticipates that the policy about Coral Island will be finalized.

Egypt Proposes 3-Member Arbitration Panel on Tabah

TA210842 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Egypt is proposing a 3-member arbitration panel to settle the question of sovereignty over the disputed area at Tabah. It has been learned that on his return from Egypt Minister 'Ezer Weizman reported that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and other Egyptian ministers he met during his visit had suggested that the team of arbitrators include an Israeli representative, an Egyptian delegate, and an outside arbitrator who would be chosen by the first two.

The Egyptians promised Weizman they would accept any verdict issued by the arbitrators without questioning it. They noted that in light of the research carried out by Egyptian jurists, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry is not altogether convinced that it will win the case but they believe arbitration is vital to the future of relations with Israel because it would prove to the Egyptian people that Israel has no intention of depriving Egypt of a piece of land to which it claims sovereignty.

The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem is putting the final touches on the dossiers of legal evidence and maps collected in Israel and abroad which, according to some legal experts, indicate that Israel stands a good chance of winning the case.

Once the withdrawal from Lebanon is completed, the question of arbitration over Tabah and other matters pertaining to the improvement of relations with Egypt will be the first items on the agenda of the Cabinet. Only after the so-called package deal with Egypt has been consolidated will the final date for the summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and President Husni Mubarak be set.

Kimche Leaves 'Secretly' for Spain To Discuss Ties

TA220445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The director general of the Foreign Ministry has secretly left for Spain to discuss diplomatic relations between the two countries. Our political correspondent reports that the issue has lately been raised a number of times. David Kimche took a letter from Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir with him to give to his counterpart in Madrid. During his visit, Kimche will also meet with Spain's prime minister.

MK Eban, Shultz Discuss Economic Measures

TA200438 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has reiterated that Israel must take further economic measures before it is awarded emergency aid. Shultz made these remarks in a meeting with the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban, in Washington. Mr Eban explained to Shultz the difficulties involved in adopting such measures before the Histadrut's elections.

Our correspondent in Washington reports that Shultz and Eban also discussed the question of Lebanon and the issue of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. At the end of the meeting, Eban told Israeli correspondents that there are no differences of opinion between Israel and the United States on these two issues.

Reduction in U.S. Interest Rate on Loans Desired

TA191424 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Israel is working to decrease the interest on its loans from the United States. This has no connection with the emergency aid it is seeking. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik comments that it has been decided in Jerusalem to help the initiative of U.S. senators on this matter and explain to the U.S. Administration that this refers to interest on the aid given to Israel to purchase weapons, and so it is justified to decrease it by at least 50 percent. Our correspondent points out that this could decrease what Israel owes in debts by about $0.5 billion a year.

Deputy Foreign Minister Criticizes Peres, Likud

TA210615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo of the Likud doubts whether Prime Minister Shim'on Peres really plans to carry out the rotation of the premiership set for October next year. He called on Peres to make a public statement that he will give up the premiership to Yitzhaq Shamir on schedule. Milo also charged that the Labor Party has no economic program, and that the security arrangements after the pullout from Lebanon are not good enough. He declared Labor is more concerned with improving the image of Peres than with solving real problems.

Speaking before Likud activists in 'Akko, Milo claimed officials in the Prime Minister's Office are whispering to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy that Israel would consider a territorial compromise in the administered territories that would lead, in Milo's view, to a Palestinian state under the PLO. In that case, the Likud would pull out of the government, he said, and put the decision to the people.

Sharon Leaves for U.S. To Sign Trade Zone Accord

TA220457 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon flew to the U.S. after midnight last night to sign the free trade zone agreement between the U.S. and Israel.

The Cabinet yesterday approved the text of the agreement, which is to eventually eliminate all customs barriers between the U.S. and Israel.

Prime Minister Peres congratulated Shamir and Gid'on Pat, minister of science and development and former industry and trade minister, for their efforts in achieving the agreement.

Navy Sinks Boat With 28 'Terrorists' Off Coast

TA220428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] A boat carrying 28 terrorists was sunk off the Israeli coast. Our forces sustained no injuries during the operation in which the boat was sunk. The IDF spokesman reports that an Israeli Navy patrol detected a suspicious vessel on Saturday evening, and ordered it to stop and identify itself. When it refused, the patrol fired warning shots at the vessel. The boat fired back with light weapons and RPG's, and then tried to flee. The Navy vessel then sank it.

As said, there were 28 terrorists on board the boat. The Navy patrol caught eight of them, the body of one of the terrorists was retrieved from the sea, and the remaining terrorists probably drowned. The initial interrogation of the captured terrorists showed that the boat was carrying terrorists who planned to attack some key targets in central Israel on the eve of Israel's Independence Day. There were three rubber dinghies and a fiberglass boat in the vessel. The plan was to drop three squads, made up of six or seven terrorists each, on the coast.

IDF Trying To Set Up Druze Force in S. Lebanon

TA191013 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] IDF efforts to establish an autonomous Druze military unit to function in the eastern sector of the security strip are being hampered by a lack of manpower. The intention is to try to establish a Druze military network, under Druze command, whose activities would not always be dictated by General Lahd. The potential manpower for such a unit exists in Hasbayya and the surrounding Druze villages. At the moment, many of the Druze in the area are not prepared to enlist in this unit because, among other things, of the uncertainty regarding the way in which the IDF will shape the future security strip. This is also the background to the recent increase in tension in the Druze villages in the Hasbayya region. The partial siege on two of these villages is still in effect, as a means of forcing the inhabitants to agree to the enlistment of village youths. A dispute has erupted within the villages between those who support Syria and those who want to cooperate with the IDF.

Lahd is continually demanding greater authority. Meanwhile, he is working toward the consolidation of military forces that will defend the area between Jazzin and Marj 'Uyun. To this end, Lahd is cooperating with Samir Ja'ja', the commander of the "Christian forces." Ja'Ja' is apparently interested in providing assistance, and is willing to transfer Phalange fighters stationed in the north to the Jazzin area.

As the time for the IDF withdrawal from the eastern sector approaches, the tension among the Druze living in the Al-Shuf region is growing. They are afraid that the Christian forces will take over the southern approaches to the area and the strategic posts there. Hence, the Druze consider the interference of Samir Ja'ja' in the region very dangerous. Druze notables recently approached IDF officials and expressed their concern over developments in the area. They emphasized that in their opinion, Israel is about to repeat the mistakes it made in the Al-Shuf region before the IDF withdrew from there.

IDF Destroys Buildings, Installations in Lebanon

TA200827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The IDF has destroyed every building and installation in the eastern sector that might be used by the terrorists or the Syrians in the future. Nevertheless, it was decided that the IDF would not blow up the high tower on the northern ridge of Jabal al-Baruk because this is a civilian installation that was used in the past by Lebanese television. Our military correspondent points out that positions were demolished, bunkers blown up, and connecting trenches covered. Minefields were also detonated to prevent the terrorists from digging out the landmines and using them against the IDF in the future. Our military correspondent notes that the IDF will soon evacuate the eastern sector.

Dutch Complaint on Soviet Jewry Issue Examined

TA191046 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Israel is looking into a complaint by the Dutch Government regarding the transfer of citizenship papers to Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate from Russia. The Dutch Government has warned that it will cease to represent Israel's interests in the Soviet Union, if Israel continues to transfer the papers. Holland says the Israeli action constitutes intervention in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, and is damaging relations between The Hague and Moscow.

Foreign Ministry sources in Jerusalem told reporter Ruth Blaukopf that Israel greatly appreciates the Dutch representation of Israeli interests in Moscow and is looking into the matter. The Israeli sources would not confirm specific details of the Dutch statement, but acknowledged that the citizenship papers were being transferred as part of the struggle for the emigration rights of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Correction to Prime Minister Office Chief Interview

There has been a correction to the interview with Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, published in the 19 April Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* on page I 4. Paragraph 14, line 4 should read "...of Tabah belongs to us, whereas this is..."(changing "Egypt" to "us").

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Discusses Developments in Sudan

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[Interview granted by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified correspondent on 15 April; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Brother Leader, what are your impressions of the events surrounding the popular revolution in Sudan and what are the direct and indirect causes that led to the speeding up of the fall of the lackey Numayri's regime in Sudan?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is a happy occasion for me, to talk to the people of Sudan, to the radio of the Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, and to its listeners in the Arab homeland.

I believe that the replies I will give you, members of the revolutionary committees, can be useful to our brother listeners helping them to get out of the current whirlpool and [words indistinct], the question of succession, of the republic, of the Army, of the Sudanese people.

With regard to the first part of the question, my first impression is that the road to the liberation of Sudan has been crowned with the Army's seizure of power. My first impression is that it seems the coup was against the May coup regime. It seems that the May regime, beginning with Numayri and ending with others down the list of the May coup regime, was the target of the present movement. We can say that the May 1969 coup was not technically well-planned.

I do believe that the regime was destined to fall because it was a regime without any ideology. The May 1969 coup differs from the April 1985 coup. The May 1969 coup was staged by officers against whom we have nothing, officers with popular and progressive aspirations. But Numayri succeeded in liquidating the majority of the progressive, patriotic, and revolutionary officers after the May coup. [Words indistinct] patriotic officers led by Numayri for few months.

Among the reasons that led to the success of the coup is that Numayri was not [word indistinct] in Sudan. I have repeated this on several occasions [words indistinct].

For some time we have said that the May coup has become a fascist regime. With the passage of time popular movements began to manifest themselves anew, aimed at making the Sudanese people have a say in matters affecting their destiny. Numayri, however, considered any complaint against the fascist authority which existed then, before April, as a challenge to the regime and an act of encroachment against it and consequently the regime would rise to defend itself and the authority became directed against the masses.

Secondly, the situation in Sudan proceeded exactly in line with our analysis and our explanations as contained in the Green Book and according to theory which says that any authority [words indistinct] the people, even if it is friendly to the people and even if a movement has staged a revolution or a coup or a change for the sake of the realization of the popular aspirations. However, such a movement [words indistinct] and consequently a confrontation is bound to ensue between it and the people, and in the end it becomes a repressive authority and a fascist authority. This happened in the case of 'Abd al-Karim Qasim and is happening in the case of the current situation in Iraq. 'Abd al-Karim Qasim carried out a coup in the name of sacrifice. But the revolution was defeated because those who carried out the revolution remained in power. Inevitably, confrontation would take place between such an authority and the people. What has happened in Sudan is that the events proceeded along the lines of the analyses put forward by the Green Book and according to the concepts embodied in the Jamahiri theory which, as we have already said, provides that any authority, even if it is friendly to the people, will with the passage of time become an enemy of the people.

Thus, I personally have witnessed Sudan many times since the 1970s, and followed the popularity of Numayri and the popularity of the May movement. Then we witnessed the recession of the popularity of Numayri and that of the May movement, the revenge against it and finally its overthrow and liquidation. Why? Because this movement dropped out of the category of military coup by clinging to power. Naturally, the people, in accordance with the Jamahiri theory which provides for the people's defense of themselves, opposed it [words indistinct]. He sought the help of the Egyptian forces because he was afraid of the Sudanese people. He was even afraid of the police. Numayri resorted also to forming a state security department and a central security force. He also sought the help of the Egyptian forces and finally he sought the help of America. All these forces were amassed to bolster the regime against the people.

This is not important, however. What is important is that the regime failed to hand over power to the people. Ultimately the people demanded power and finally triumphed. Even 'Abd al-Nasir, the beloved of the masses, clashed with the students in 1968 at the University of Alexandria with the result that the students staged a sit-in strike and destroyed some of its faculties such as the science faculty. There were even demonstrations and sit-ins in Cairo. But they were not against 'Abd al-Nasir, whom the people loved, but against the authority which 'Abd al-Nasir represented.

There are direct and indirect reasons that led to speeding up the fall of Numayri. The indirect reasons we all know. They lie in the nature of the regime: It remained a regime while the people remained a people and consequently confrontation between them was inevitable.

The Arab countries decided at the Baghdad summit conference to boycott the Egyptian regime which committed an act of high treason. Numayri refused to boycott the Egyptian regime. He defied the Sudanese people and the Arab nation and the Palestinian people. He intentionally paid several visits to Egypt and deliberately walked in Al-Sadat's funeral along with Begin.

He joined hands with Al-Sadat and Husni Mubarak. He defied every Arab voice raised in condemnation of Sudan's recognition of a regime which recognized the Israelis. Numayri went far in his disregard of the Sudanese people and of the Arab nation and increased his ties with the Egyptian regime further and further. His defiance even went to the extent of passing under the Isreli flag in the vanquished capital.

Generally speaking, Sudan's subservience to Egypt and stable David was a blow struck by Numayri's regime which made the Sudanese people feel ashamed and disgraced by Sudan's attachment to a country which recognizes the enemy, the Israeli enemy.

His hostility toward the Jamahiriyah and toward Ethiopia were contributing factors to his downfall. The trivialities which he introduced in the name of the Islamic Shari'a led to the secession of the south from the north and to the people's hatred even for the Islamic Shari'a. The problem with Sudan was that it was introduced a specific type of Shari'a. The holy Shari'a in a country like Sudan is the Shari'a laid down by the people themselves. This is because there are numerous religions in Sudan. There are even people who worship idols.

The Falasha Jews were smuggled on the orders of America. This is the hardest thing we can tolerate as masses. It was carried out under American conditions in return for food and essentials needed by the Sudanese, who have no purchasing power. Numayri submitted to the conditions of the IMF which is dominated by the United States.

The question, in fact, could have been how did Numayri manage to remain for such a long time in power? He prolonged his regime's life by a number of charlatan actions.

The first thing was the case of the Sudanese Communist Party, and I was a witness to this in Khartoum. He then struck at the [words indistinct] Communist Party. He relied on force [words indistinct]. He then made peace with Al-Ansar and the Unionists. Finally, he allied himself to a party called the Muslim Brotherhood, whom he used to torture. He tried to restore dignity to the Unionists and Al-Ansar.

Generally speaking, the May movement failed to solve the economic problems of Sudan. This resulted in hunger and thirst, particularly the thirst we have all witnessed in Sudan, when he had rain and rivers. Thus there was thirst, there was hunger, and there were diseases that spread in Sudan. He failed to face up to any of the problems. This is the fate of whoever antagonizes Arab unity, socialism, the Jamahiriyah, and the revolution in Ethiopia and elsewhere and champions reactionary stands and defeatist stands and the capitulationist solutions and surrenders his affairs to America.

Indeed, the fall of Numayri was magnificent: to fall when he was in the lap of Reagan. This indicates that America cannot protect anybody. Furthermore, his fall as a lesson to whoever hands over his coutnry to America.

In the last stage, he handed Sudan over to America. He asked them to build bases for the Rapid Deployment Forces in Sudan in return for measures to protect his regime. He accepted all their conditions and visited them.

The strange thing is that as we all know, Numayri was America's arch enemy at one time. I mean it is not in his nature to act in this manner. It seems that this was a deliberate political course. He went too far in his disregard of the Sudanese people and in his defiance of the Jamahiriyah by his actions. He believed that he can depend on a superpower, which is America, to protect him. But he forgot the lessons of Iran, Ethiopia, Idriss al-Sinusi, Lon Nol, Batista, and Somoza. Numayri failed to learn these lessons.

[Correspondent] The people brought down the regime of the fascist military clique led by General 'Abbud. They did not wane or stop then. They continued with their sweeping revolution against exploitation and repression until they brought down on 6 April this year the fascist regime of the lackey Numayri. What relation do you see between the two cases and what is the commander's evaluation of the political maturity enjoyed by our Arab people in Sudan?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is the same inevitable line explained in the Green Book with its theses and Jamahiri theory. Any authority that takes a stand against the masses begins to collapse and have confrontation with the masses. This is exactly what happened. There was a fascist regime, the 'Abbud regime. There was a generally fascist regime in 1964. The situation then was very similar to the situation that existed at the time of the 6 April revolution. We admit that the Sudanese people were the most conscious of the Arab people and the most enduring in their struggle.

The Sudanese people were the people who fought the fascist regime. Other fascist regimes are sitting confortably, except, of course, for the Lebanese people who fought the Israeli occupation and the Sudanese people who fought against fascism. There are no positive signs in the Arab homeland.

The revolution of 6 April is a repetition of the revolution of October 1964. The revolution will repeat itself twice and thrice if the conditions that follow the April revolution are similar to those which followed the October revolution.

[Correspondent][Words indistinct] so that the tragedy will not be repeated as was the case with 'Abbud and Numayri?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] So that the tragedy will not be repeated and the Sudanese people will not be forced to offer more sacrifices and have instability, the road leading to this result should not be pursued. If military rule is established it will be confronted by the popular masses. If a partisan rule, a one party rule is established, it will be faced with opposition from the other parties.

The situation in Sudan, we admit, is very intricate. First, there are traditional parties in Sudan. Second, there are the trade unions, vocational trade unions. In addition, there are new revolutionary forces, some of which are visible and some are not visible. This is in addition to the military establishment which is a reflection of all these other forces. I mean there are within the Armed Forces elements which support the traditional parties. There are other elements which belong to the trade unions. There is also a new extremist force with elements within the military establishment.

Sudan is at present in a situation which makes it impossible for the military to rule it exclusively. I mean it is impossible for the military to continue in power without facing colossal troubles. If a party tries to rule Sudan it can never succeed, whatever party it may be from among the traditional parties, be they Al-Ansar, the Unionists, the Communists or the Islamic. None of these parties can assume government by itself. This is because there is a balance. These parties have failed in authority. We are talking about an intricate problem. The Army cannot remain in power, otherwise demonstrations will take to the streets anew. No one party can assume office. This is because the other parties will not let it. As for the trade unions, they are not political organizations able to rule. Besides, no trade union can dominate and rule.

One could ask then how can Sudan be ruled? We must confess that there is a crisis and an intricate situation. There are only two ways to solve this problem. The first way is the success of a violent revolutionary extremist action by any side. The military establishment itself could be the one that embarks on this extremist action. It embarks on physical liquidation of all the traditional forces and imposes its dictatorship similar to the proletariat revolution which liquidated the opposing classes and imposed itself, or similar to the bloody military dictatorships. To some extent, Numayri constitutes one such form, when he carried out bloody liquidations and on a number of occasions affirmed military power. This helped to prolong his life but it does not provide the final solution.

One side might embark on the physical liquidation of all the forces now in the arena. This is a difficult choice. The force that reaches this level of extremism in violence and the liquidation of its opponents might not be a revolutionary or progressive one. Any one of the parties might assume such extremism and arm itself and then carry out such an act, or the military establishment could do this.

In the absence of such a thing happening, the only alternative would be the Jamahiri system for Sudan. Every region would govern itself by itself through the creation of popular conferences or popular committees to assume administration. The whole of Sudan would then join together on various levels. This is the most suitable for Sudan which has a variety of races, tribes, languages, dialects, and religions, even geographic regions. Sudan is more suitable for a Jamahiri system. I do not know if the [words indistinct] is so: that the people rule themselves by themselves without any proxy.

The parties are not the people. If the parties were to rule, it would be like a liberal rule, but we cannot call it a people's rule but party rule. If the Army were to rule, we do not say that it is a people's rule but the rule of the Army. The military would be ruling. If authority were to be handed over — there are four parties, as is known, but they do not constitute the Sudanese people. It would be the rule of the leadership and members of these parties but not the rule of the rest of the people who are not members of these parties. We can say it is the rule of the four parties and we can no longer say it is a partisan rule. The authority would be then for the parties and not for the people.

If the parties assume power, another problem will arise from the trade unions and the other revolutionary forces. Demonstrations will reappear and could be violent this time between officers and civilians, and there could be armed violence. There is a fear that the civilians may use arms against the military institutions. The latter possess guns, machineguns and aircraft yet their action was peaceful. But if civilians were to face up to other civilians there is a likelihood that they would use arms and violence on a large scale against them.

The four parties cannot continue in power because there is a growing revolutionary force, a new growing revolutionary force, which rejects the parties. There are also the unions which have massively and effectively contributed, played a decisive role, in the toppling of Numayri. These unions would not permit power to be handed over to the parties. Naturally, trade unions are not parties. The parties, naturally, have some federations and unions. But we cannot say that the present trade unions in Sudan are partisan trade unions. The unions, in fact, are the ones that brought down Numayri.

Well, if we exclude the four parties and give power to the unions, how would the unions rule? The unions' councils will have a confrontation with the parties which were denied power. If we bring the unions and parties together and hand power over to them, what form will this power have? The important thing is the popular base, the masses' base and that of the ordinary citizen, of the revolutionary forces which did not join these traditional organizations. There will constantly be a problem. There are the revolutionary committees and the Islamic extremists and the non-traditional forces. There are other forces that must also be taken into consideration. There are the forces of the trained and armed fronts abroad.

Naturally, I am in contact with these fronts because we supported and organized them against Numayri. Now we ask them to go into the country and to lay down their arms and build Sudan. We no longer encourage the ones abroad against the regime. If they persist with this, they do so on their own responsibility alone.

There are two fronts in [words indistinct]: the front led by Ahmad Sa'd which is spiritually dominated by Waliyi al-Din and [words indistinct]. They dream about returning. There is a retired revolutionary patriotic colonel, who returned on several occasions [words indistinct] from London and [words indistinct]. He too has formed a front [words indistinct] Ya'qub Ismail. This colonel is a tough and patriotic man. [Words indistinct] he has a large active front. [Words indistinct] 'Abdallah Zakariyah.

There is also the Communist Party which is abroad. There are the Unionists in two sections: a section inside Sudan and another outside it. The section outside used to get training. There are also independent elements, governors of some provinces.

There is another force which has struggled. Authority should not be entrusted to the parties, trade unions, or to the parties and trade unions together, or to the Army. [Words indistinct] peasants. They formed armed divisions. We were responsible for arming them and bringing them to this level. This is because they aligned with the Sudanese people and the Sudanese Popular Armed Forces [words indistinct].

It is difficult to find a solution. Any solution found will have to be temporary and not guaranteed, unless a Jamahiri regime is established, in which every region governs itself through the popular conferences and popular committees. The Jamahiri regime would solve the problems of language, geographic distribution, and so forth.

But this system is not comprehensible to our brothers in Sudan. The Green Book is not spread there and the same applies to the revolution's theses. It is difficult now to make the parties change their identities and accept this system. The people's authority means no democracy without popular conferences and committees everywhere. The party represents a section of the people, but the people cannot be divided.

[Correspondent] Whenever a revolution takes place in any country, various quarters try to contain them. The popular revolution in Sudan is being exposed to such attempts. What do you think of these attempts which aim at imposing custodianship on Sudan? And what are the risks involved in this?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Even under Numayri's rule there was no unity between Egypt and Sudan. To this day I wish to see unity established between Egypt and Sudan, or unity between any two Arab peoples [words indistinct].

The Sudanese position, however, can be understood from the statements they uttered and this was manifested by their recent demonstrations when they chanted: Husni Mubarak, you are a traitor! and: Down, down! [last two words spoken in English].

You will remember that Faruq was king of Egypt and Sudan. When he signed the abdication document following the July 1952 revolution, he signed it as king of Egypt and Sudan. The present rulers of Egypt still wear Faruq's crown and his view of Sudan: Every Egyptian ruler considers himself just another Faruq, considers himself king of Egypt and Sudan. But after 'Abd al-Nasir, the situation changed and the Sudanese people were left to determine their own fate. But even now, Egyptian rulers consider themselves kings of Egypt and Sudan. Husni Mubarak, and before him Al-Sadat [words indistinct].

Any regime in Sudan that is hostile to Egypt can harm Egypt. It can [words indistinct] the Nile or block the Nile. This being the case, the situation is upside down. For who really needs the other? Sudan or Egypt? Egypt needs Sudan. Then Egypt should be the one to be attached to Sudan, which could impose on Egypt anything Sudan wants. Because in the final analysis, it is Sudan that can choke the Nile and stop the Nile's resources and dominate it.

How can Sudan, which controls the resources of the Nile, be subservient to Egypt which needs it? Egypt needs Sudan [words indistinct]. We believe, however, that the situation will be redressed, and that Egypt will become attached to the Sudan [words indistinct] and Egypt will find itself obliged to [words indistinct] monopolizes the Nile resources [words indistinct].

What is happening at present is the reverse situation. The Sudanese people, we admit, [words indistinct] placing the cart before the horse. When Egypt becomes attached to Sudan, then the horse will be in front of the cart. This is because Sudan controls the resources of the Nile and Egypt needs Sudan.

It is a well known fact that the Egyptians look upon the Sudanese as slaves. [Words indistinct] the Egyptians have an imperialist view of Sudan, a view tht goes back to the days when the British controlled both countries and when Faruq considered himself king of both Egypt and Sudan. The imperialist outlook continues. We believe that the Sudanese revolution was in fact a revolution against subservience to Egypt and against Egyptian hegemony and Egyptian colonialism. If it had not been for Numayri — because he is the lackey Numayri — this state of affairs would not have existed.

Because Al-Sadat was the chief, Numayri had no alternative. When the chief joined stable David, the lackey also entered the stable. It is like a donkey and its tail. The donkey is represented by Al-Sadat and Husni Mubarak. The tail is Numayri. When the head of the animal entered stable David the tail followed it [words indistinct].

If Egypt had continued as it was in the days of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, then we have no objection to Sudan following behind Egypt. [Words indistinct] when Egypt commits high treason and [words indistinct], should Sudan allow itself to be accused of high treason too? No! Sudan should oppose this. [passage indistinct]

[Correspondent] Brother commander, what effect will the success of the popular revolution in Sudan have on the agent Arab regimes? What is the future of the popular revolution in the Arab homeland? What are your guidelines particularly concerning overt and covert revolutionary committees?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Undoubtedly the Arab reaction has not learned the lesson. We hope now that it will learn the lesson. The reactionary rulers [word indistinct]. The important thing is that the Arab detachments should establish contact among themselves. [passage indistinct]

This is not a limited scientific analysis. But it is also a call from us to the Egyptian workers, to the Egyptian trade unions, to the Egyptian people, and to all the Egyptians and the Egyptian [words indistinct] should start demonstrations, strikes, sit-ins, and civil disobedience in order to end the reign of treason and hegemony which is daily supplying the Israeli enemy with fuel and iron, which in turn is transformed into weapons used to kill the Lebanese and the Palestinians. The Israelis planned to liquidate the northern front. [words indistinct] and turn the homeland into statelets. [passage indistinct]

The defeat of the Israelis in southern Lebanon at the hands of the Lebanese fighters has debunked their argument, and should encourage the Egyptians to topple the regime and destroy the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and stable David [words indistinct]. It should encourage the other countries to join the Arab revolution for the liberation of Palestine. [passage indistinct]

The present generation of revolutionary committees will bring about the changes which will transform the world from a world of governments to a world of masses and put an end to social suppression.

But as for Sudan, the military commanders who saved Sudan a great deal of trouble by joining the people at the decisive moment and toppling the fascist Numayri regime should not be allowed by anyone to become lax. I hope the revolution in Sudan will not be aborted or that subservience will continue.

[Correspondent] Brother Commander, observers are unanimous in saying that the victory of the popular revolution in Sudan was a victory for the theory of the age of the masses and what Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi advocates and instigates. How can the fraternal Sudanese people safeguard their Jamahiri gains and build their popular authority?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have said that all indications point to the fact that the entire world is now moving toward the age of the masses: from the individual, to the group, to the parties, to the fronts. The base of participation in government has widened. This will not stop half way, but will continue until all the people attain power and the establishment of the government of all the people, which is the Jamahiri system. Thus, the hierarchy system will be brought down and replaced by the horizontal system: the system of conferences and committees everywhere.

What has taken place in Sudan is considered to be in line with the Jamahiri theses. There will be no halting in the middle of the road. Inevitably, the march of the masses will continue. Today, the people no longer accept rule by a party or a ruler or a soldier. The people now have the confidence in themselves to rule themselves by themselves. Every ordinary citizen must die in order to determine his fate, as has happened in southern Lebanon. The ordinary citizen has now decided his fate: He is prepared to die. This is the more important because proxy for the people has failed. The solution is for the people to determine their own fate by themselves.

If I had been a ruler in Sudan, I would [words indistinct] Sudan and its problems. [Words indistinct] the General People's Committee, the trade unions, federations, and the unity of the masses. [Words indistinct] popular committees everywhere and solve your problems. [passage indistinct]

Whoever rules Sudan at present is in an unenviable position. [passage indistinct] Today I spoke with Driss Djazairi, chairman of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Libya is a major contributor to the International Fund for Agricultural Development and this position gives it some sort of rights and influence in making requests to the fund, and Driss Djazairi was a companion of Boumedienne and he is an Arab and a fervant Arab and a man without a blemish and he sympathizes strongly with Sudan. I asked him when I met him in Tripoli a few days ago that, in view of the fact that Libya is a major contributor to the fund, I request that after Numayri was gotten rid of Sudan should be given priority in the projects of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Brother Driss agreed enthusiastically. God willing, we will draw up a joint plan between Libya and the fund for the implementation of agricultural development projects in Sudan to be given priority.

In addition to the economic aspects, the regime in Sudan was sterile because of its subservience to Egypt and its recognition of stable David — because of its recognition it also recognized the Zionist enemy — and its failure to sever relations with Egypt at the Baghdad summit conference.

This was a strong political blow to the Numayri regime. Thus the Numayri regime was exposed politically and economically. Furthermore, it took a hostile stand against the active forces: It antagonized Ethiopia and Libya. It attached itself to Egypt but took a hostile position toward the USSR. It surrendered itself to America.

Indeed, this is the road of loss. It is clear that it was in a muddled state. Libya is very influential in the world, not only in the adjoining and the feeble regimes. At one time, Libya armed and trained and enabled the Sudanese people to seize Khartoum for 2 whole days. It was Libya that brought Numayri out of prison at the time of the unionist coup when it believed that Numayri had become a supporter of unity. We, Libya, was the one that reinstated Numayri in power and aborted the military coup attempt by Abu Bakr al-Nur against Numayri.

When a mutiny took place at the Aba Island and at the time we believed that a revolutionary regime was in existence in Sudan, Libya played an influential role in crushing this mutiny against what we believed then to be a revolutionary regime in Sudan. Naturally, after that they allied themselves with us and the Al-Ansar allied themselves with us and we armed them against Numayri. The communists became friends of ours and allied themselves with us following that coup.

Things changed after it became evident that the Numayri regime was a fascist regime and a hostile regime. When Numayri antagonized Libya, he began to sink gradually [words indistinct]. Nobody can bet on the agent Egyptian regime, a regime so weak that whenever it faces economic or political crisis it runs to seek America's protection. Numayri bet on the Egyptian regime and defied the Libyan regime, the staunch, popular, growing regime which is free of [words indistinct] but popular conferences and popular committees and revolutionary force [words indistinct]. Indeed, Libya is awesome and has influence on both sides. I am not saying this because I am Libyan. Libya is awesome and very awesome indeed. It has positive and negative influence. Those against whom it takes a hostile stand are harmed and those it befriends benefit. The reasons for this are known to all.

Thus, by taking a hostile stand toward Libya, Numayri was walking on a road with a fixed limit, he walked to his doom by antagonizing Libya, and his acceptance of American radio stations against Libya encouraged the stray dogs. But the stray dogs have been slaughtered and he was expelled from Khartoum. This is the fate of anyone who takes a hostile stand against Libya. He went even further to antagonize Ethiopia, the USSR, and the progressive forces in the world and recognized stable David and placed his hand in the hand of Egypt and placed his hand in the hand of America. This is the road of loss.

[Correspondent] Brother commander, how can Sudan emerge from its choking economic crisis and overcome the heavy legacy left by Numayri, the lackey?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This, brother, rests in changing all the oppressive relations in the street now: the abolition of the system of ministers. The workers should take over the factories and set up people's conferences and workers popular committees and [words indistinct] production and they turn into partners. New slogans should be applied: He who produces consumes. The system of employers should be abolished and private trade should be abolished and so will be the contractors and brokers and employers who have increased the prices of commodities used by the ordinary consumer. The merchants used to buy a commodity for 5 and sell it for 20 and sometimes for a 100 — there was no limit. This kind of merchant cheats the ordinary citizen, the consumer. Sudanese citizens have no purchasing power. Their currency is very weak and is in short supply. Thus the citizen was a prey to the forces of exploitation. The forces of exploitation must be eliminated because no longer is there master and servant, employer and worker. The house should belong to the occupier and the car to him the driver and the land to the cultivater; he who produces consumes his produce. All consumer vocations in Sudan should be abolished. Nobody should any longer be allowed to sell only, to buy a commodity for 5 and sell it for 20. This sort of work is not productive and must end. The people must be responsible for this. The people buy a commodity for 5 and sell it to themselves for 5, that is, at cost price.

Nobody should be allowed to take a consumer vocation. One makes candy, another becomes a photographer, a third becomes a barber or opens a coffee shop. Such people must move into productive work. They must set up a workshop, a carpentry shop, become a blacksmith, a repair man, a plumber, a farmer.

The Sudanese people concentrated on the land and the vocations, and the foreigners took over the businesses. The Sudanese need investments. Arab countries such as Libya, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other wealthy countries, should invest their money in Sudan through the establishment of agricultural projects on a wide scale and on the basis of joint ventures. Half of the production of these projects would be for Sudan while the other half would go to the investing country. For example, Libya would take a piece of land covering several thousand hectares and plant wheat. Sudan would provide the land and water and Libya would provide the investment: the money, the seeds and so on. The produce would then be shared equally between Sudan and Libya. Saudi Arabia could do the same and so could Kuwait.

Economic integration could even take place. I believe Libya should be prepared to reclaim wide areas of Sudan and particularly to cultivate them with wheat, so that Sudan would become self-sufficient and expert wheat.

Libya should invest large sums of money in the Nile Valley and in rain water reservoirs and subterranean wells for use in wheat cultivation.

The Sudanese people should be steered toward animal breeding. I mean the bourgeoisie towns should be abolished, the consumer towns should be abolished and so should consumer vocations and the consumer and bourgeoisie classes which make others work while they sit comfortably.

In short, what is needed is the implementation of Chapter 2 of the Green Book on the economy and the solution of the economic problem of Sudan, so that Sudan may emerge from its crisis, with the cooperation of Arab countries in setting a system of joint ventures in Sudan coupled with rejection of the conditions of the international banks which are dominated by the United States. Their conditions must be rejected even if this leads to the loss of aid from thoese international banks.

These banks have destroyed several countries and brought them to their knees. They did not solve those countries' economic problems but left them in the grip of America.

Sudan cannot solve its problems through American-dominated banks because America's objective is to subjugate Sudan and to subjugate the Arab nation and the Third World and to blackmail them. These conditions must be rejected.

When Numayri accepted the conditions set by these banks, the crisis took place and intensified. The people starved and came out onto the streets. The door must be closed in America's face. I believe that in Sudan hatred is mounting against America and the Egyptian regime. This was evident from the demonstrations. America is being hit and is losing but it has not learned the lesson of Sudan. America is blinded by its prowess and it belittles the Arab nation.

[Correspondent] Brother Leader, the problem of southern Sudan is a [words indistinct] problem. This problem [words indistinct]. In the opinion of the brother commander, how can a sound and lasting solution for this problem be found so that fraternal Sudan can regain its unity and become a strong rock within this nation?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is yet another very complicated problem, but we must first analyze it. Chapter 3 of the Green Book deals with minorities. Let us first see what constitutes a minority and what are its rights and duties and how to solve the problem of minorities in accordance with the solutions provided for the various problems of man in light of the third universal theory.

Minorities are divided into two types. A minority which belongs to a nation and consequently its social framework is part of that nation. A minority without a nation has no other social framework than itself. This latter minority constitutes the historical residues which eventually form a nation by virtue of common destiny and affiliation. This minority has its own social rights, as has become evident to us. Social character is an inherent character and cannot be granted or withdrawn.

Economic and political problems can only be solved through the Jamahiri society, in which the masses possess authority, wealth and arms.

To look upon minorities as minorities from a political or economic point of view amounts to striking a wedge in the homeland. If our brothers in southern Sudan constitute a minority, then we must decide whether they constitute a minority of first type or of the second type. If it is of the first type, then it is a minority with a nation. But where is its nation? It must rejoin its nation. The fact is that southern Sudan is not Arab and even not Muslim. They belong to another nation. The Green Book says that the solution of such a problem lies in rejoining this minority to the mother nation, like the rejoining of the Kurds to their nation: the Kurds of Iraq, the Kurds of Turkey, and the Kurds of Iran. Why should we persecute them. The are part of the Kurdistani nation. Thus they must merge together and we should lift our hands from them. The Arabs demanded independence, and the Turks persecuted them and considered their demands an act of mutiny against the Ottoman Sultan — they actually persecuted us in the name of Shuubism, though what we had was actually a pan-Arab movement aimed at the liberation of the Arab nation from the Turkish nation; it was a conflict between pan-Arabism and Ottoman nationalism. The Green Book affirms that the conflict that formulated the map of the world was a religious and nationalist conflict. It started as religious and ended as nationalist because the nationalist is what dominates in the end.

If the conflict in southern Sudan is a nationalist one, then its only solution is through nationalism — respect of other nationalisms. But for someone from southern Sudan to come to me and say I am a Negro and I want independence and the Arabs have occupied my land and oppressed me, I am sorry there is nothing I can say to him. Unity with Sudan is unity with us as Arabs and should take place with the approval of that nationalism. Otherwise, those of that nationalism who are brought into such a unity will rebel again and again and so it will not last.

I met with John Garang and exchanged views with him. He is a revolutionary, progressive man. He did not want his movement to be a secessionist movement. However, he wanted to liberate Numayri's Sudan. Even Eritrea in the days of Haile Selassie used to say that it wanted to liberate Ethiopia. We armed it and trained it because it was a revolutionary movement against Haile Selassie. But after the start of the revolution in Addis Ababa, we could not continue to arm Eritrea and train it against the revolution which we advocated against Haile Selassie. We became allies of Mengistu. But the revolution in Eritrea has not ended. The Eritreans continue with their revolution and demand independence.

The southern Sudan movement could be a revolution or a rebellion against the Numayri regime. We have armed it and trained it as we did with Eritrea. But now that Numayri has fallen, the southern Sudan movement could become similar to that of Eritrea and demand independence. So far, I am not sure of this. All we know is that John Garang is a revolutionary and an ally of ours. We meet with him in terms of revolutionary principles. He is not a reactionary but a revolutionary. By God, when he says he is a Negro and a Christian and he does not want the Arabs, if I were a Sudanese I would have no argument to face him with in this case. I respect the will of any nationalism, the will of any nation.

If they want to remain within Sudan, then the solution — as stated in Chapter 3 of the Green Book — lies in the creation of a Jamahiri society in which there is no room for conflict between Arab and Negro or between an Arab village and a Negro village. Every village would govern itself. They have no relations with each other. The Arab village would not govern the Negro village and the Negro village would not govern the Arab village. Each would have its people's conference and its people's committee. They would only meet in the national conference, the General People's Congress and the general people's committees at the Sudanese national level.

There is no solution other than the Jamahiri system when all these oases, villages, and towns will become self-governed entities within a Sudanese Jamahiriyah.

There could, of course, be secession. But, naturally, I hope there will not be secession. I have made efforts to persuade John Garang not to secede and not to continue with his war. We now support the regime in Sudan be it one of military, parties, trade unions, or all these collectively or be it a Jamahiri system. Indeed, we cannot but support Sudan from now on.

What we are saying now represents our views and our analysis which we express in a neutral manner about what Sudan could or could not do. Whatever direction Sudan takes, whether it is governed by the parties, the military, the trade unions, or a Jamahiri system, we will still support Sudan and we will support it in all cases.

Our problems with Sudan have ended with the end of Numayri. We are confident that nobody in Sudan will become a new Numayri. Nor do I believe that subservience to stable David will continue or that the disgrace Egypt brought upon itself will entice the Sudanese to continue with their subservience. It is not right that Sudan should remain attached to Egypt. We believe that the Sudanese possess sufficient capabilities to save it from being subservient. However, Sudan will always remain sympathetic to Egypt.

We are continuing our efforts to persuade Dr John Garang to stop the war and to begin negotiations with our brothers in Khartoum. In fact, I am against the continuation of the fighting in southern Sudan. If the fighting continues it means there is something else going on. If the fighting continues, then there must be another objective other than the toppling of Numayri because Numayri has already fallen.

We are allies of Garang. We have provided him with arms and training. Therefore, our evaluation of matters will be one and the same. I believe there is no alternative to negotiations and the unification of Sudan. I hope the south will unite with Sudan, but it must secure its rights. But the securing of southern Sudan's rights cannot be accomplished through the grant of provincial rule. Even Numayri tried that. He brought his vice president, Joseph Lagu, from the south and appointed him a vice president in Khartoum. There was one other [words indistinct]. All of them were made vice presidents and he assigned them self-governed regions. But this did not solve the problem and as we have seen, the fighting renewed.

The problem cannot be solved by repetition of past formulas. Either a Jamahiri society is established in Sudan and this will solve all the problems of Sudan categorically and consequently. No demonstrations, no sit-ins, and no mutiny, or nothing will happen again, for then the government will belong to all the people and there will be conferences and committees everywhere, or, in fact, I cannot [Al-Qadhdhafi seems to hesitate] encourage myself to continue explaining such a delicate situation which concerns a sister state in the traditional sense of the word. But we are prepared to help in bringing about Sudan's unity and Sudan's growth and the solution of the problem of southern

Sudan. We are now friends of both: those in Khartoum and those in the south.

Members of the revolutionary committees, I believe, have now carried out their duties. The popular revolution is the revolution of the future. Revolutionary committees are the nucleus, indeed, the tools, of the popular revolution. Revolutionary committees consist of individuals, who through the Green Book, come to realize the falsehood of contemporary democracy and the truth about the exploitive societies and thus become revolutionaries. So that their individual revolutions do not become mere individual desparate suicidal attempts, they join ranks together and set up revolutionary committees everywhere.

It is not the task of revolutionary committees to assume power. Otherwise they become a constitutional tool for upholding authority to the exclusion of the masses and on their behalf.

The new cry uttered by the masses provides that there shall be no proxy for the people and representation is nothing but an act of charlatanry. This is the new tide which the revolutionary committees are working on to replace reactionary theses, the best of which revolves around the idea of providing the best representation of the people.

The duty of revolutionary committees is to instigate the masses to stage revolution, so that the masses themselves attain power. Revolutionary committees are the tools for the organization of the masses overtly and covertly in popular conference and popular committees. Revolutionary committees are the tools for leading the masses to undermine the foundation of despotic authority which is dominating the people.

Thus, revolutionary committees are the political and practical framework which embraces revolutionary forces everywhere. They are the revolutionary commands of the wide masses, daily leading them toward advanced positions. Revolutionary committees are also the nerve system that sets the masses in motion. They constitute the arteries of society, which is undergoing revolutionary transformation. They are the tools for heralding the new civilization. They are also the tools for advocating pan-Arab and religious unity.

The revolutionary committee member is the model of the new man, the ideal man who is committed to his religion and to his nation. He is a good example to be followed in skill and work. He is the herald of the new civilization and of the start of the age of the masses.

Following the success of the people's revolution, which is organized and led by revolutionary committees and after the assumption of authority by the masses, the duty of revolutionary committees is to instigate the masses to exercise authority, consolidate the people's authority, exercise revolutionary control, activate the popular conferences, rationalize the popular committees and the secretariats of the popular conferences, protect the revolution, and defend and propagate the revolution.

[Correspondent] At the end of this interview, what has the brother commander to say to the masses of our revolutionary people?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We congratulate them and congratulate the Armed Forces, the land, naval and Air Forces, for responding to the call we made and for responding to the call of the Sudanese people, and joining ranks with the people in the decisive moments, instead of allowing themselves to become tools of repression and suppression against the people. This is a patriotic stand which we record for brother General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and his colleagues, who saved Sudan from any problems which could have resulted from confrontation between the Army and the people under the plan drawn by Numayri, Mubarak, America, and the Israelis.

We cannot deny the struggle of the parties and their legacy should be respected. Although, in fact, parties have become now traditional and the era of parties has passed with the advent of the age of the masses. I ask the parties to develop themselves now and to respond to the new demands of the new revolutionary force.

I hope there will be a democratic solution for the Sudanese people's problems on the basis of the Green Book or the third universal theory. In fact, this is the solution, not because I am the author of this theory which in fact was not formulated by me but by mankind throughout its long history and bitter struggle for deliverance and emancipation. The Green Book is only a guide for the people in their long historic struggle for emancipation. It is the result of the struggle of the peoples and the fruit of their efforts and struggle throughout the ages as they tried to find a radical solution for political and economic problems. As a result of my study of history, I came up with these solutions for political and social problems. I place them now at the service of the Sudanese people, the fraternal heroic people.

In any case, the Sudanese people have brought honor to the Arab nation because they rebelled against subservience and blew a raspberry to America and chanted against it in the streets. Such slogans were raised in the streets of the Arab countries and the streets of Cairo but the name of America was mutilated in the streets of Sudan.

In spite of famine and thirst, the Sudanese people clung to their pride in an unparalleled manner. They upheld their right to be worthy of living under the sun and on earth and to reject dictatorship. Even Numayri, whom they had supported, was toppled after he deviated and disgraced the Sudanese people and encroached on them.

The Sudanese people were motivated not only by famine but also by their pride and glory. This is because the Sudanese people are in fact a great people. They abjectly defeated the British. We hope the revolution of the Sudanese people will move into Egypt and to other Arab countries. The Sudanese people must take the initiative and raise the flag of the new revolution in the Nile Valley. Thus, the Jamahiri system will triumph in the Nile Valley so that the darkness of dictatorship will fade and the night of dictatorship, subservience, and agentry will be over. They should instigate this region against America, the bitter archenemy of the Arab nation.

The Sudanese people must now ensure that their land shall be hot under the feet of the Americans — the filthy feet of the bitter

American enemies. This is because America is trying now to enter through the window. With cheek and insolence, the Egyptian regime is trying to woo the Sudanese. The Sudanese people are good people and the Egyptian regime might succeed in deceiving them. But they must not be deceived. They must continue their stubborn confrontation of the symbols of agentry and apostasy, and must appreciate the patriotic stand of Siwar al-Dhahab and his colleagues and all the Sudanese Army, which joined the people.

In any case, even if the military handed over authority, we must hold them in high esteem. I personally appreciate their position and I will never forget what they have done. I feel very proud of the Sudanese people.

God willing, Sudan and Libya will merge together in one Arab unity and we shall succeed in liberating the Nile Valley and Palestine and in creating one Arab strong advanced liberated nation that extends from the ocean to the Gulf and live under the banners of glory and dignity and pride. Then we can blow a raspberry for America.

Forward, and the struggle continues.

Sudanese Military Council Members Arrive

LD211319 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Brigadier General (Fadlallah Burmah Nasir) and Brigadier General Faris 'Abdallah Husni, members of the Transitional Military Council of Sudan, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Isma'il al-Hajj Yusuf and 'Abd al-Hamid [as received] Bashir al-Ahmadi, Sudan's former ambassador to Libya, arrived today in Libya for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Major al-Khuwayidi al-Humaydi met the Sudanese delegation at Tripoli International Airport.

Brigadier (Fadlallah Burmah Nasir) made a statement to the JANA correspondent saying: We are extremely happy to come to our second home, the Jamahiriyah; it is one of our desires: the desire of the Sudanese people who are linked with the one hope and the one destiny with their fraternal people, the Libyan Arab people.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD212355 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution last night [21 April] received Brigadier General Fadlallah Burnah Nasir and Brigadier General Faris 'Abdallah Husni, members of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] of Sudan, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Isma'il al-Hajj Yusuf and brother 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, the former Sudanese ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

The Sudanese delegation conveyed a message to the brother leader of the revolution from General 'Abd al-Raham Siwar al-Dhahab, head of the Sudanese TMC.

MAURITANIA

Delegation To Discuss Debt Rescheduling in Paris

AB220825 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Anna Amadou Babali, CMSN member and minister of finance and commerce, and including Tarkhit Ould Sidi, minister of planning and territorial development, yesterday left Nouakchott for Paris. In the French capital, the delegation will hold meetings with the Paris Club concerning the rescheduling of our country's external debt.

MOROCCO

Further Reportage on Working Visit of CAR President

Received by King Hassan

LD191533 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Marrakech, April 19 (MAP) — General Andre Dieudonne Kolingba, president of the Central African Republic, was received here Thursday by King Hassan II of Morocco.

The two heads of states held a private meeting before presiding over a working session that was attended on the Moroccan side by the prime minister, the minister of finance, the minister of tourism, the minister of national education and acting minister of foreign affairs, the minister of the interior, and the minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

On the Central African Republic side, the working session was attended by the minister of state for rural development, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, the minister of the interior, and the commissioner for tourism.

According to observer, talks would have dealt with bilateral cooperation in the areas of defense, agriculture, tourism and particularly commerce, the volume of exchanges between the two countries having reached only 2.33 millions of French francs.

Mr Kolingba was also the guest to a luncheon banquet hosted in his honor by the Moroccan monarch. The head of state of the Central African Republic arrived here wednesday for a "work and friendship visit" to Morocco.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD201326 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Marrakech, April 20 (MAP) — General Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba, president of the Central African Republic, has left Marrakech this morning for Bangui after a two day "working and friendship" visit to Morocco.

During his stay, General Kolingba held a private meeting with King Hassan II and presided over, along with the Morrocan monarch, a working session that was attended by the two countries delegations. This working session was devoted to examining bilateral cooperation in the areas of defense, agriculture, tourism and commerce. General Kolingba also visited the historical city of Fes.

SUDAN

Fifteen Central Ministries Established by TMC

JN221526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Apr (SUNA) — In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Decree No 30 for the year 1405 Hegira [1985] by the Transitional Military Council [TMC]. In the name of God and in the name of the people and the Armed Forces, the TMC has issued the following decree, whose text reads:

The Name of the Decree and the Date of Its Validity

I. This decree shall be called a decree on establishing the central ministries and defining their jurisdictions for the year 1405 Hegira. It shall be effective as of the date of its issuance.

Cancellation

II. The republican decrees on establishing central ministries issued before this decree shall be canceled.

Establishment

III. The central ministries established are as follows:

1. The Ministry of Defense;
2. The Ministry of Interior;
3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
4. The Ministry of Public Service and Labor;
5. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning;
6. The Ministry of Trade, Cooperation, and Supply;
7. The Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Minerals;
8. The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications;
9. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources;
10. The Ministry of Irrigation and Hydrology;
11. The Ministry of Education;
12. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;
13. The Ministry of Construction and Housing;
14. The Ministry of Culture and Information;
15. The Office of the Attorney General, Religious Affairs, and Awqaf.

IV. The General Secretariat at the Council of Ministers:

1. A general secretariat for the Council of Ministers shall be formed whose tasks and jurisdictions will be defined by a decision from the prime minister;
2. The prime minister shall appoint a general secretary for the Secretariat and shall define his tasks and jurisdictions.

V. Supervision: The prime minister, in addition to his other jurisdictions, shall supervise the following:

A. The Public Service Commission;
B. The Higher Council for Higher Education;
C. The National Research Council;
D. The Medical Council;
E. The Engineering Council;
F. The Central Organ for Looking After Sudanese Workers Abroad;
G. The National Training Administration.

VI. Definition of jurisdictions: Each central ministry shall exercise the jurisdictions defined for it in the program appended to this decree. The attorney general shall exercise the jurisdictions cited in the Law of the Attorney General's Office for the year 1983 and the Law of Religious Affairs and Awqaf for the year 1980.

VII. The Attorney General's Office, in cooperation with the competent authorities, shall introduce the necessary legal amendments required by this decree.

Issued on 2 Sha'ban 1405 Hegira, corresponding to 22 April 1985.

General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab,
Chairman of the TMC

Siwar al-Dhahab Appoints New Advisers

EA211853 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA — The chairman of the TMC, 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, issued today a decree appointing Dr Muhammad al-Hassan Hajj 'Ali [the military chief justice] as a legal adviser and Bashir Muhammad Sa'id as a press adviser to the council.

Siwar al-Dhahab Stresses Nonalignment Policy

NC200549 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces and chairman of the TMC, has vehemently denied the presence of foreign military bases in Sudan. [Cairo MENA in Arabic at 0704 GMT on 20 April retransmits an identical version of this item in which the preceding phrase "foreign military bases in Sudan" is changed to read "U.S. military bases in Sudan."] He also stressed that Sudan is against a policy of blocs and polarization. In a statement to be published in Saturday's edition of the weekly newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed Sudan's adherence to a policy of nonalignment in both word and deed.

Siwar al-Dhahab also stated that the main problem facing the government during the transitional period will be discovering ways to confront the deteriorating economic situation. He emphasized that efforts are being made to fight famine, which is threatening 1 million children in Sudan.

Siwar al-Dhahab on Domestic, Foreign Policies

LD200937 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 20 April (KUNA) — The chairman of the ruling Sudanese Transitional Military Council, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has affirmed in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, published here today, that his country adheres to a policy of nonalignment in foreign affairs, protection of the state's sublime interests, and avoidance of axes and alliances.

With regard to the Arab arena, he said "Sudan's policy will concentrate on affirming Sudan's affiliation to the Arab world and its commitment to the Arab League Charter, in addition to its firm stand on the side of the Palestine people, bolstering and supporting them in their efforts to retrieve their established rights, determine their fates and establish their independent state on their land under the leadership of their sole, legitimate representative, the PLO." He added: We will also work as a matter of extreme importance to us, to improve relations with all the fraternal Arab countries and heal the rift.

He said that Sudan upholds the principles of the United Nations and particularly those principles affecting countries' sovereignty over their territories, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and solving conflicts through peaceful means. He pointed out that his country will adhere and honor past agreements because this is "the character of the Sudanese."

Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab said that in the third proclamation he issued after assuming power following the 6 April white coup that toppled President Ja'far Numayri's regime, he called for "healing the rift in relations with some countries, particularly those adjoining Sudan, and for opening channels for dialogue. This, of course, includes fraternal Libya. We envisage the development of our relations, good neighborly relations, with our neighbors for the good of all of our peoples."

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his hope that some Sudanese political figures will join the new government and help in drawing up a new system and laying down the basis for a new Sudanese charter.

He said that the question of southern Sudan is one of the first priorities of the TMC and of all Sudanese political forces. He added that the dialogue over this matter will include all of the political forces "so that it will be possible to reach a solution that will satisfy the northerners and southerners' aspirations, thereby ensuring the stability our country is looking forward to."

Asked if the government will reconsider the laws implemented by the deposed president, Ja'far Numayri, in 1983 which the masses had rejected, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: "The TMC has issued an order providing for the continued enforcement of the laws promulgated by the past regime so that there will not be a legal vacuum. However, we will review all laws, particularly those restricting freedoms."

With regard to the basic and substantive lines to be incorporated in the laws and the political dimensions to be incorporated into the constitution, he said that these matters will be left to the Sudanese people to decide through the elections that will be held following the transitional period.

Replying to a question about the legacy of debts left by the Numayri regime and which amounts to approximahtely 13 billion dollars, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that these "debts represent a heavy legacy upon Sudan and must be settled in installments in one way or another." He expressed his hope that "the debtors will take into consideration the harsh conditions through which the country is passing and the goodwill and seriousness of intention we have. We already have begun contacts in this regard."

Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab termed his country's relations with Kuwait as strong and good and said Sudan is bound by good relations with the GCC members, particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

He expressed his hope that Sudan's relations with these countries will become even stronger in the near future, pointing out that these relations have been constantly improving. He said: We are confident that our relations will develop and grow further in the coming stage for the good of all our peoples. He added: We have been following with interest the welcome the brothers in Kuwait have shown on the official, popular, and media levels to the change that has taken place in Sudan and to their great interest regarding Sudanese developments of the past few weeks. We are aware of their interest in Sudan and its current economic conditions and appreciate the help they have offered us."

He expressed his country's appreciation and gratitude to Kuwait, particularly since the current stage requires further aid from Kuwait. He added that an exchange of visits and delegations will take place between the two countries in this field.

Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab said that he has actually begun to investigate the question of the transport of the Jewish Falashas to occupied Palestine, a matter that has not only "astounded the Arab countries but also Sudan." He added: We will continue our investigations into this sensitive matter which affects Sudan's reputation. We will uncover all the facts and reveal them after the completion of the investigations. We will not conceal anything in this regard. The responsible officials will adopt all necessary measures to ensure this."

Asked about the dissolution of the security machinery and whether there was any intention to review the state of the Sudanese security machinery, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: Undoubtedly the dissolution of the national security machinery has met with the satisfaction of all the popular circles.

With regard to the plurality of parties, General Siwar al-Dhahab said that he does not believe that the multiplicity of parties constitutes any problem since the democratic basis is one [throughout the country]. He added that dealing with the parties will not create any problem as long as the bases and norms are clear to all. He expressed his and his Military Council colleagues' readiness to talk to all and meet with everyone.

He described the Sudanese Government being formed as a transitional one that will rule for a limited period of time only. It will perform a specific task: to cooperate with the TMC in preparing for free elections in which the people will determine their destinies and the constiution they want.

Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab said that "the April upsurge was the joint upsurge of the people and their Armed Forces and that the charter of action will crystallize the events on which we all agreed and the lessons we learned from October 1964."

He described the Iraq-Iran war as a squandering of Arab and Islamic efforts, benefiting neither side and added that the losers are the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and the Islamic nation as a whole. The ones who benefit from this war, he said, are the enemies of this nation headed by Zionism and Israel.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab denied foreign press reports that the United States had planned the coup in Sudan just as it did in Iran.

Kuwaiti Daily Interviews Siwar al-Dhahab

GF220834 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0745 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Apr (WAKH) — Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, has called on the Arab countries to offer further aid to Sudan to enable it overcome its critical stage.

In an interview published in today's Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'*, he affirmed that the Sudanese civilian government will be declared today and that a national committee for studying the problem of the south and for reaching the most appropriate solution to it has been formed.

Siwar al-Dhahab revealed that the questioning of the leaders and members of the state security organ began yesterday and that these leaders and members will be presented to court shortly. He said: The capabilities and weapons put under the disposal of the state security organ by former President Ja'far Numayri were beyond our imagination.

He said that preserving and supporting national unity, saving the country from the dangers of famine, and paving the way for transfering Sudan into a proper democratic rule in a proper atmosphere represent the priorities of the coming stage. He affirmed that the new rule welcomes the return of all opponents from abroad.

The Sudanese leader denied that the presence of former President Ja'far Numayri in Cairo would cause a critical situation for Egypt and Sudan. He affirmed that relations with Egypt are not affected by the presence of a person in it.

Siwar al-Dhahab described his country's relations with the United States as good through the aid offered by Washington to help Sudan overcome the famine. At the same time, he reiterated the determination of the Sudanese leadership to normalize relations with Libya and Ethiopia. He also affirmed Sudan's commitment to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Siwar al-Dhahab on Drought, Assistance

JN201602 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC and head of the committee in charge of warding off catastrophes and drought, addressed a meeting held at the General Command in Khartoum this morning. The meeting was attended by ambassadors of donor countries, UN representatives, and representatives of government and nongovernment organizations.

Siwar al-Dhahab said: It became evident during 1984 that drought conditions in Sudan have come to a head. These conditions cover the north of the country, Darfur, Kordofan, the central, eastern, and northern regions, as well as parts of southern Sudan. Siwar al-Dhahab said that some 5 million people were directly affected by drought, and that they had lost their crops and animal wealth. He added that 1.5 million were forced to leave their homes in search of subsistence. Studies show an increase in the mortality rate, particularly in remote areas and in countryside.

Siwar al-Dhahab explained that UNICEF estimates indicate that more than 1 million out of 6 million children and infants are threatened with starvation and death, and that many children between the ages of 6 and 12 are currently suffering from malnutrition. He said that these children will suffer irreparable psychological damage if intensive nutrition programs are not implemented.

Siwar al-Dhahab stressed that many donors on the international and bilateral level, realizing the gravity of the situation, have responded by providing foodstuffs, medical supplies, and other urgent requirements. He said that many steps have been taken, in cooperation with international donors, to expand the capacity of the port and the national transportation means, and improve the distribution methods in order to deal with the large quantities of foodstuffs that are needed in 1985 to avert more tribulations and starvation in the country. He said that Sudan greatly appreciates this assistance.

Siwar al-Dhahab said that in order to increase the efficiency of relief adminstration, Sudan recently completed an assessment of urgent relief and rehabilitation needs so that the inhabitants' immediate needs during the remainder of 1985 can be fulfilled. He said that these needs have been included in a document called the Priorities of International Emergency Assistance. This document defines the urgent additional needs in terms of cereals, agricultural produce, health and nutrition needs, water supplies, and transportation.

Siwar al-Dhahab said: These demands were submitted to the international conference which convened in Geneva 11-13 March 1985, under the auspices of the UN Office for Relief Operations in Africa, to discuss the critical situation in Africa. This conference enhanced the donor countries' and interantional organizations' awareness of the gravity of the situation with respect to the drought in Sudan. It also allowed donors to commit themselves to providing additional assistance — estimated at 29,000 metric tonnes of foodstuffs valued at around $108 million, in addition to limited quantities of fertilizers, medical supplies, relief equipment, and equipment for providing the needed water supplies.

Siwar al-Dhahab explained that the donor parties committed themselves to offering a sizable amount of assistance at the Geneva conference. He added: While we greatly appreciate it, this will not be enough to tackle the large difficulties and starvation in the second half of the year. For example, an estimated at 400,000 metric tons of cerals are needed for 1985, and this need has not been fulfilled to date. Additional needs which have not so far been fulfilled have been estimated at more than 300,000 metric tons for this year. Siwar al-Dhahab said: The cost of basic installations for supplying refugees with drinking water amounts to approximately $11 million. He added: There is an urgent need for assistance in order to modernize the railroad network, particularly the Kosti-Nyala line, so that it is able to carry larger quantities of relief products and foodstuffs to the areas which are in need of this assistance at the appropriate time.

Siwar al-Dhahab added that the relief requirements included in the documents the government prepared on the past international relief constitute the minimum level required for the survival of the people concerned. These requirements have been carefully determined as the minimum level required in the fields of food, water, health, and shelter, in order to provide relief until harvest time in October and November for the groups of people who have been affected by the drought. Siwar al-Dhahab said that the failure to provide these requirements would increase the rate of malnutrition, illness, and death, especially since the reserve storage of cereals for the 1984 season will run out in July if the current food aid does not meet consumption requirements for the aforementioned period.

In his speech, Siwar al-Dhahab stressed Sudan's firm commitment to continuing the policy of giving shelter to the refugees who seek protection from drought or political disturbances in their countries. He said: It is no secret that the policy we have adopted in this regard constitutes a heavy burden on us, especially under the current circumstances of drought. I appeal to you to continue, and in fact to increase, the international aid for the food, water, health, and shelter requirements of those miserable people who are living among us. Siwar al-Dhahab added: We have learned that some sides have declined to extend aid to Sudan because Sudan's absorption capacity is limited. Therefore, I would like to say before your esteemed gathering that we have the ability to implement the plans that are related to the drought issue, particularly those related to water and health plans. On the other hand, because our country is a developing one, its basic skill structure is limited. This should not be used as a pretext for declining to extend aid to Sudan. On the contrary, aid should be extended to Sudan in order to help those who need it in their regions.

Addressing the conferees, Siwar al-Dhahab said: As we are meeting, some southern parts of our country are suffering from hunger, particularly the areas adjacent to Malwal, Pantoi, and (Jiko). This means that there is a pressing need to organize transportation of relief materials and foodstuffs. We hope that we will be able to conduct the relief operations in these regions as soon as possible.

Siwar al-Dhahab added: We said this at the Geneva conference, and I am repeating it again: The international community should allot equal importance to the various aspects of both intermediate and long-term measures to combat drought and desertification.

Concluding, Siwar al-Dhahab expressed the Sudanese people's thanks to and appreciation for the donor countries, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and the government and nongovernment organizations for assisting Sudan at this critical stage.

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets With UN Official

JN210947 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum Shaban 1, Apr 21 (SUNA) — Chairman of the TMC General Siwar al-Dhahab received here yesterday the resident representative of the United Nations Development Program, UNDP, in Khartoum, Mr Arthur Holcombe. The representative has reaffirmed the program's readiness to extend more assistance to the Sudan to help overcome the impact of drought and desertification.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Palestinian Official

JN211446 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — Colonel Fu'ad Mustafa Abu al-Fath, commander of the Palestinian forces in Sudan, has congratulated Sudan and its Armed Forces on the blessed revolution. He expressed the hope that this revolution will bring prosperity and blessings to the Sudanese people and the Arab nation.

This came when Chairman of the TMC General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab received Col Fu'ad Abu al-Fath today. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab thanked Col Abu Al-Fath and stressed Sudan's strong support for the Palestinian revolution until it achieves victory, God willing.

Released Political Detainees Meet Military Official

JN210958 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Al-Fashir, Shaban 1, 21 Apr (SUNA) — Freed political detainees from Darfur arrived here Thursday and conferred with the region's military governor Maj Gen Abu Qasim Yusuf 'Adlan, who briefed them on the arrest of the pillars of the defunct May regime. A spokesman for the freed detainees said they had prepared, during their detention, a memorandum on the region's problems, top of them are drought, food supplies and security.

Trade Ministry Official on Food Supplies, Reserves

JN211053 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — 'Umar al-Mubarak, Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Cooperation under secretary, has said that the quantities of flour and wheat that are currently available in the country, as well as the quantities that are being shipped and the quantities on which a deal has been concluded, will satisfy the country's needs until the middle of July. The current quantities that are available total 121,202 metric tons of wheat and 514,512 sacks of flour.

Regarding sugar, Al-Mubarak indicated that the actual production of local factories is nearly 83 percent so far. He explained that the local production of sugar is reassuring, and will satisfy the needs of the capital and the regions until the beginning of the new production season in November.

Al-Ansar, Ummah Party Hold Political Rally 20 Apr

JN211237 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — The Al-Ansar sect and the Ummah Party held a political seminar here last night under the slogan "Concept of a National Solution in the Transitional Phase." Bakri Ahmad 'Adil, member of the Ummah Party Political Bureau, delivered the first speech in which he dealt with Al-Ansar's struggle against the defunct May regime and the martyrs it offered in Aba and Wad Nubawi for the sake of freedom, democracy, and the dignity of the Sudanese people.

'Adil said that Al-Ansar's cooperation in the national interest was not out of its beliefs in the political lobbies of the May regime, but because the country needed stability and to eliminate corruption. 'Adil added that when it became obvious that the regime was corrupt, Al-Ansar submitted several memos concerning certain organs of that regime. But when those memos were rejected, Al-Ansar stopped cooperating.'Adil referred to Al-Ansar's effective participation in all movements against the May regime inside and outside the country, and also in the popular uprising that took place this month.

'Adil called for the need to reaffirm relations of good neighborliness with all neighboring countries, including Libya and Ethiopa, for the sake of the national interest. He said integration between states should stem from a popular base, not high-level contacts.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the leader of Al-Ansar and president of the Ummah Party, delivered a speech in which he hailed the April popular upheaval and praised all the unions that stood up to the tyrant. He affirmed that Al-Ansar had participated in all the recent rejection processions. He also praised the People's Armed Forces for siding with the people.

Regarding the transitional phase, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that it will be a military-civilian alliance for a specific period in accordance with a unanimously approved charter.

Al-Mahdi pointed out that the alliance with the left occurred four times: the independence front that led to independence, the struggleagainst the dictatorship in October that led to the October revolution, the roundtable conference among all the parties, and the recent alliance that led to the April upheaval. Al-Mahdi said: The world Islamic movement has affirmed that freedom is a precondition for Islamic developments, because Islam protects and safeguards human rights.

Al-Mahdi summed up the transitional phase's priorities as follows: stopping the deterioration of the economy, stopping the extravagance that prevailed in the past, paying attention to agricultural production, and liquidating the May regime.

Al-Mahdi called for making the May gang account for its actions. Regarding the 1983 laws, Al-Mahdi said that those laws were an insult to Islam. He affirmed that Islamic legislation is only possibel under a system of Islamic consultation and social justice — a system where judgement on legal or theological questions is undertaken by diligent learned people. Al-Mahdi proposed several reforms in the fields of administration, foreign policy, and economy. Regarding the south, Al-Mahdi called for making the national course a basis for any action in the interest of preserving the national alliance.

Muslim Brothers Express Support for Islamic Laws

EA211857 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — The Muslim Brothers here today issued a communique in which they expressed their support and firm backing for the Shari'a Islamic laws, "which", the communique stressed, "should be cleaned of the dirt and abuses put on it by the defunct regime". The communique stressed that Muslim Brothers reject the May regime with all its institutions, organs, and organization.

TMC Appoints More Regional Officials

EA191511 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The TMC decrees: Decree No 17 on the appointment of governors of the southern region governorates. In the name of God, in the name of the people and the Armed Forces. The TMC, after examining statement No 2 issued by the General Command of the People's Armed Forces and Decree No 14, of 1405 AH on the organization of the southern region's administration during the transitional period and decree No (?16) on [words indistinct] governors of the southern regions, and in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of statement No 8, the following decree is issued:

1. Decree and its commencement: This decree is called the decree on the appointment of governors of the southern governorates and will become effective from the date it is signed;
2. Appointment: The following will be appointed governors of the governorates mentioned [words indistinct]:

A. Bahr al-Ghazal Region:

Retired (Lt-Gen)(Andrew Makur) -- Bahr al-Ghazal East Governorate;
Brig Gen (Makur Brai) -- Alkes Governorate;
(?Staff Brig John Fu'ad Arman) -- Bahr al-Ghazal West.

B. Equatoria Region:

(?Staff Colonel) [first name indistinct] (Mizayah

Agir) -- Equatoria East Governorate;

(?Staff Col [first name indistinct] (Kaspano) -- Equatoria West Governorate.

C. Upper Nile Region:

Col [first name indistinct] (Lukan) -- [word indistinct] Governorate;

Col (Simon Maynan Chol) -- Al-Wahdah Governorate;

Brig (Steven [name indistinct] Ayur) -- Jonglei Governorate.

Issued under my signature on 27 Rajab 1405 AH, corresponding to 18 April 1985.

[Signed] Lt Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, Chairman of the TMC and Commander in Chief of the People's Armed Forces

Higher Executive Council of Southern Region Formed

EA211850 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 21 (SUNA) -- Chairman of the TMC 'Abd al-Rahman M.H. Siwar al-Dhahab today issued a decree forming the Transitional Higher Executive Council (THEC) of the southern region to the chaired by the Military Council member Maj Gen James Lord Cirricio [spelling of name as received] and Maj (Rtd) Andrew Makor as his assistant along with the membership of the three military rulers of the Equatoria, Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile Regions.

The decree stipulates that the THEC is responsible for implementing the tasks of the transitional period and running the region, besides issuing whatever necessary decisions that keep the executive and administrative works run smoothly in the southern region. [sentence as received]

The decree also authorized the THEC member in each of the Equatoria, Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile Regions to be in charge of the executive hierarchy, which should be established according to the Article No 5, which stipulates the appointment of three comissionaries for financial, administrative and services affairs each in his administration and that after consultation between the THEC members and their chairman.

However, the decree specified Juba City as the residence at which the THEC will govern the region in a centralizing way during the transitional period till the approval of the recommendations of the anticipated national conference on the south.

Fewer Refugees Entering Eastern Region

JN191441 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Apr (SUNA) — The average number of refugees entering the Eastern Region has dropped over the past few days to about 200-300 refugees a day. This average had recently reached more than 2,000 refugees a day. A responsible source at the Refugee Commission said that nearly 10,000 refugees from the Tigre tribes are expected to return to their regions before the start of the forthcoming rainy season. The source added that the present food supplies for refugees would be sufficient for the next six months.

Popular Masses Hold Procoup Rally in Juba

EA191906 Khartoum SUNA in English 1726 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Juba, Southern Sudan, April 19 (SUNA) — The popular masses of this southern region capital today rallied for the march, saluting the Sudanese popular uprising that put end to the reign of dictator Ja'far Numayri. The march comprises the grouping of trade unions, popular sectors and students. The procession ended at the military command of the area. The participants chanted slogans demanding freedom of expression and publishing, continuation of decentralization type of government in the south and fair trial for the clique of the former regime of dictator Numayri.

The commander of the military area, Major General Peter Cirillo, who is also is the acting governor of Equatoria Region, addressed the rally, referring to the 10th Communique of the TMC and its 14th Decree on the reorganization of the administration in the south during the transitional period. Cirillo appealed to the masses to cooperate with the executive authorities for accomplishing the objectives of the interim period On the other hand the chairman of the trade union grouping comprising 36 trade unions delivered a speech in which he stressed the necessity of reconciling the brothers in the southern regions.

Communist Leader Denounces Shari'a, Praises Garang

JN201812 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1750 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] In a statement today to the French paper *L'HUMANITE*, organ of the French Communist Party, Sudanese Communist Party Secretary General Ibrahim Nujud called for abrogating the Islamic Shari'a law which Numayri had imposed on Sudan, accused Saudi Arabia and Egypt of interfering in Sudan's internal affairs, described the Muslim Brotherhood organization as a fascist movement, and praised Colonel John Garang de Mabior and the movement he is heading in the south.

National Forces Alliance Calls for Talks With Garang

EA211847 Khartoum SUNA in English 1707 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — The Allied National Force announced its support for direct dialogue with John Garang to put an end to the civil war in the south.

The southern problem is a major factor behind the economic crisis in Sudan, said Dr Daf'Allah al-Jazuli [chairman of the Bureau of the General Secretariat of Professionals and Trade Unions], who was interviewed by the German daily *FRANKFURTER RUNDSHAU*.

Jazuli called for a balanced foreign policy and normalization of relations among Libya, Ethiopia, Soviet Union, and Sudan.

Rebel Leader Voices Support for Takeover
JN210933 Khartoum SUNA in English 0928 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 1, Apr 21 (SUNA) — A rebel leader Col Gordon Guwang operating in Upper Nile Region has voiced his support to the Army take-over. In a message to the chairman of the TMC Guwang expressed his readiness to negotiate to realize peace and said he was ready to receive any military delegation. Siwar al-Dhahabalso received a message from Brig 'Abdallah Choldeng who urged for unifying ranks.

SPLA Leader Blames Chairman For Renewed Fighting
EA221434 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] General Siwar al-Dhahab's refusal to hand over power to the people as requested by the leader of Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army-Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM], Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior in his recent speech to the Sudanese nation is responsible for the resumption of fighting in war zone No 1. This was stated yesterday, Sunday, to radio SPLA by SPLA deputy commander in chief, Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol.

Colonel Carabino denied that the SPLA was interested in war for its own sake. We want peace, but that cannot come when there is misrule going on in our country and when there are a few who think that power and the resources of the country should not be shared equitably by all Sudanese whatever their ethnic or religious background. For equality and justice to prevail in the Sudan, those who believe that the Sudan is not the private property of the cliques who have ruled the country since 1956 and all the Sudanese, especially the oppressed, must destroy that thinking and its proponents [sentence as heard]. That can only be achieved through the use of force, because for years the cliques have resisted logic and persuasion, said the SPLA deputy commander in chief.

Colonel Carabino Kuanyin added that unless the military government in Khartoum surrenders power to the alliance of SPLA-SPLM with the professionals, workers and students, who, he said, are the true representatives of the people, there would be no peace in the Sudan and that the war going on in war zone No 1 would quickly move to war zone No 2, that is the northern part of the country. If the SPLA could bring down Numayri, who had entrenched himself for more than 15 years, how does Siwar al-Dhahab, who is barely one month in power, hope to survive the war, Colonel Carabino asked.

We are capable of destroying our enemies and those in their service, he warned, But we also observe the nobel Sudanese traditions. We spare enemy soldiers who surrender and bury the dead enemy troops. He cited the order he gave his forces at Jokau last March that all dead government soldiers should be buried and that their commander, who was a Muslim, was given a Muslim burial by some Muslim members of the SPLA.

The SPLA Deputy Commander in Chief, Lieutenant Colonel Carabino, concluded his statement to Radio SPLA by warning all civilians in towns in war zone No 1 not to wait until the towns came under attack by SPLA. Gunfire does not differentiate between an enemy, a friend or a neutral person, Carabino Kuanyin warned.

SPLA Commander To Step Up Military Operations
EA221437 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] High Command and commander of southern Upper Nile and Equatoria operational zones, told Radio SPLA that after the generals in Khartoum under Siwar al-Dhahab had refused to heed our demands for the immediate handing of power to people, they would now be held entirely responsible for the continued bloodshed. Major Arok promised that he for his part would relentlessly step up military operations in his zone in the overall effort of the SPLA to oust the present system and pave the way to a genuine people's government in the country.

SPLA High Command Issues Press Statement
EA191855 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Here is a press statement from an official spokesman of the High Command of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] under the heading "Why the Fear and Panic That Seized the Generals in Khartoum — Leaders of the May Revolution No 2," read by George Maker Benjamin:

Yesterday, the official spokesman of the new Sudanese Government said that Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] Executive Committee will go to Sudan [as heard] today, corresponding to 19 April. We shall not stop here but pose important questions on why the military government announces these naked falsehoods to the Sudanese people. What necessity can the gang of generals see in the return of Dr John Garang de Mabior to Khartoum at a time when the gang of generals keeps saying that Col Dr John Garang de Mabior has no right to speak in the name of the Sudanese people? What benefits will the gang of generals gain from all these lies? Why the fear and panic which has seized the generals in Khartoum?

The objective answers to these questions will reveal the state of weakness being experienced by the gang of generals in Khartoum confirming the lack of clear vision on the part of the generals on the issues of this country. The clear fact which the SPLM and the SPLA wish to confirm is this: Everything being said by the gang of generals about the return of Col Dr John Garang de Mabior to Khartoum under the present circumstances has no justification and has no basis in truth. Col Garang will not return to Khartoum unless the gang of generals relinquish power.

On the basis of this, there is no direct or indirect contact between the Khartoum government and the SPLM-SPLA as stated by the gang of generals in Khartoum. We strongly condemn the shameful stand of those generals for spreading such falsehoods.

9 The real motives behind such lies are the unsuccessful attempts by the gang of generals to divert the attention of the Sudanese people from following the progress of the war operations and the development of the armed struggle in the south of the country, particularly as the warning period fixed by the commander in chief of the SPLA expired without the gang handing over power to the Sudanese people.

Following the expiry of the period, units of the SPLA from Rhino Battalion under the command of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Martin Maku Aleo mounted a successful attack and seized Tonj Town in the Bahr al-Ghazal Administrative Area. Commando units attacked Akobo Town in the Upper Nile Administrative Area on the same day. The last 3 days have witnessed large numbers of men from the Sudanese Army, the police, prisons and game scouts and more than 450 students and employees joining the movement in response to the appeal made recently by Col Dr John Garang de Mabior to the Sudanese people.

These shameless lies will not divert the attention of the Sudanese people from what is going on. The Khartoum gang of generals are fully responsible for the renewal of the war in the south because of their refusal to hand over power to the Sudanese people during the period fixed by the commander in chief of the SPLA.

Another motive behind the generals lies goes back to the lack of full knowledge on the part of the military men concerning the level of political and mass consciousness of the Sudanese people, who cannot be misled by the practices of the dictatorial military authority. The Sudanese people are capable of seeking out the facts as they have suffered fainful lessons from the practices of previous reactionary minority governments. These governments hope to create through these lies an atmosphere of chaos and doubt in the minds of SPLA fighters and supporters of the SPLM. But we want to state in a manner that leaves no room for doubt that the men of the SPLA and the masses of the SPLM enjoy a high level of political consciousness and full confidence in their leadership. They fully believe in the objectives of the movement under which they fight to achieve its revolutionary and national goals.

The gang of generals in Khartoum is fully aware of the outstanding position enjoyed by Col Dr John Garang de Mabior in the hearts of the Sudanese masses, who shouted in the near past: "Down, down with Numayri; we ask for the return of Dr John Garang." Let the generals in Khartoum know that the return of Col Dr John Garang to Khartoum means the end of the 2 May authority. However, his return to Khartoum is not far off. On that day the rotten reactionary structure will collapse and on its ruins the Sudanese people will build a state of socialism, freedom and equality.

The gang of generals wishes to suggest by spreading these lies to the people in the south that the dawn of a new day has broken by reverting to the old policies such as the reunification of the southern region under a united administration and the revival of the worn out Addis Ababa agreement. These reforms are a result of negotiations with Col Garang who will therefore be returning to Khartoum to meet the leader of 2 May, Siwar al-Dhahab. These are reckless statements and Dr Col John Garang de Mabior will not return to Khartoum until the Sudanese people becomes victorious.

The masses of the Sudanese people in the south will not be misled by the methods of the generals. Indeed they have announced their rejection of such deceptive methods by joining the ranks of the SPLA and the SPLM in large numbers. The support of the military governors in the southern provinces will avail nothing. The SPLA will teach them a lesson which they have never known before just as it did those who preceded them. The Sudanese people have taught them painful lessons. This is not the first time that the new Khartoum government has spread lies.

Yesterday they said the following: The gang of generals has promised to hand over power to the people within a 6-month period, but before the Sudanese people recovered from this April lie, the gang of generals decided to extend the period of the transitional government to one year. Perhaps tomorrow they will extend the period to 2 years. The gang has suggested to the Sudanese people that there are on-going contacts between it and the SPLA. These contacts are in fact a dream in their heads [words indistinct] the SPLM and the SPLA. Authority belongs to the people.

The new military authorities have announced that their representative had been sent to meet Col Dr John Garang de Mabior to make the necessary arrangements for talks between the general's government and the SPLM. Nothing of the kind ever happened. The gang of generals did not stop at this [words indistinct] a prominent member of the ruling Military Council announced in Atbara Town that talks between the SPLM-SPLA and the general's government had reached an advanced stage. Recently the gang of generals crowned their series of lies by announcing the imaginary return of Col Dr John Garang to Khartoum. This policy of the general's government agrees completely with the illegal practice of stealing the power of the people which they deserve by their struggle and sacrifice.

This course also proves the agreement of the May regime number two with the May regime number one when Numayri and his deputy, 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, who never uttered a word of truth at any time in his life, specialized in spreading lies among the Sudanese people. They deserved their inevitable fate. The same fate will befall this gang which seized power without any legitimacy.

However, contacts and negotiations are continuing between the SPLA and elements of the Sudanese Army operating in the battlefield in the south. The outcome of these contacts augur well for the Sudanese people. The SPLA-SPLM as it moves under the guidance of its objectives and principles will not negotiate with any exploitative authoritanian regime.

Col Dr John Garang de Mabior will not return to Khartoum while the gang of generals continue to sit on the power of the people.

Dr John Garang will return, in triumph, to Khartoum when the reactionary structure is completely removed and the edifice of socialism is constructed on the ruins of the ancient regime.

SPLA Radio Notes Siwar al-Dhabab's Plans
EA201528 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Sources in the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] Department of Information have revealed to Radio SPLA that a member of the radio staff has been in Khartoum beginning from the time when mass demonstrations and strikes brought the generals to seize power. The correspondent who, since the day of his arrival in Khartoum, has been covering all the developments for Radio SPLA. [sentence as heard] The same sources in the Department of Information of SPLA-SPLM have refused to give particulars about the journalist or when and how he managed to enter Khartoum.

So far the correspondent has sent an interim report in which he said, among other things, that the insistence of General Siwar al-Dhahab that the interim period should be 5 months, according to SPLA correspondent in Khartoum, is needed by the generals to pave way to hand over power to a particular political party to whom he owes allegiance. For the time being Radio SPLA is not prepared to name the party for which Gen Siwar al-Dhahab is struggling to develop and hand power to after the interim period.

Our correspondent expressed Siwar al-Dhahab has two option [as heard]: If he thinks he could manage the multitude of economic problems facing the country now, he and his council will disregard the handing over of power to civilians; but he he finds himself helpless then the next step would be to invite the party to which he is sympathizing. The staff of Radio SPLA have admitted that their colleague in Khartoum would be back at the radio within 3-4 weeks with his report.

It is to be recalled that early this year, a Radio SPLA correspondent was in the midst of the poorly attended anti-SPLA-SPLM demonstration organized by the defunct SSU in Juba. Our correspondent was able to discreetly take photographs of the demonstration using a miniature scanner.

WESTERN SAHARA

EFE: President 'Willing' To Talk With King Hassan
PA181255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text[Paris, 19 Apr (EFE) — Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Sahara Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], is willing to hold talks with Moroccan King Hassan II, said Bachir Mustafa Sayed, "No 2" man in the Polisario Front's Political Bureau, today in Paris.

Sayed made the offer last January during a secret meeting in Paris with Moroccan Interior Minister Driss Basri, who replied that the Saharans will receive a royal pardon if they join the monarchy.

With regard to the Polisario's relations with Spain, Sayed said that they have improved recently, and that Spain's incorporation into the EEC enables it to help the Saharan cause politically. "We are entitled to that help," Sayed said, adding that "it is a matter of maintaining in the future the relations that we have had in the past."

Sayed, who was not received by any member of the French Government, was "only mildly happy" with his visit to France, where he had planned to ask the Paris government to cease its military aid to Morocco. According to the Saharan leader, the first and immediate result of that aid is to bolster Morocco's arrogance; and its second, medium-term result may be that one day Morocco will make France choose "between a country and a continent — Africa."

Concerning the war, Sayed said that it is the result of bringing together "Saudi Arabia's petrodollars; French cannon, aircraft, and munitions; and Moroccan flesh, which is sent to the slaughterhouse."

According to Sayed, it is evident that even without the "walls," the Saharans cannot win the war, but he added that it is also evident that the Moroccans cannot win it either. "That's why the only solution is to hold talks," Sayed stressed.

Asked about the United States' position in the conflict, Sayed said that in his opinion, the U.S. Administration seems to have curtailed its support to the Rabat regime. Sayed added that it is evident that the signing of the treaty between Libya and Morocco last August was misinterpreted in Washington.

APS: Polisario Attacks Royal Forces; 6 Killed
LD201048 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The Liberated Territories, 20 Apr (APS) — The Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture on Thursday reported that the Saharan People's Liberation Army carried out a series of attacks on the Royal Forces, killing 6 and wounding 16.

The statement explained that on 6-13 April the Saharan fighters carried out a number of operations [words indistinct] various Moroccan positions. The statement specifically mentioned the positions of (Tshatinitm La'qid), (Al-Minhazah), (Muqassam Tighrmit), (Gharar), (Al-Karshah), (Jarif), Boudinar, and (Al-Ghaw).

Polisario Inflicts 'Heavy Losses' on Moroccan Forces
LD212144 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] A statement issued today by the SDAR Ministry of Information and Culture in the liberated territories said that the ALPS has inflicted heavy losses on the Moroccan forces within the framework of the Greater Arab Maghreb offensive. These losses have amounted to killing 42 Moroccan soldiers and wounding 55 others, as well as the destruction of military vehicles and fortifications. The Saharan communique added that the Saharan Army violently shelled a number of Moroccan positions during the period 11-16 April, especially in the (Arqub) and (Aqdah) areas.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Ministry Condemns RSA Namibian Plan

EA201856 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today disclosed that revolutionary Ethiopia strongly condemns the racist South African regime's plan for an interim administration in Namibia. The Foreign Ministry said in its statement that the racist South African regime's decision to form an interim administration in Namibia is clear evidence that it is taking resolutions passed by the United Nations on Namibian independence carelessly and arrogantly, and the racist regime is planning to form the interim administration with party members who reflect its interest without including SWAPO which is the sole representative of the Namibian people.

The statement said Pretoria's announcement of the interim administration confirms the total failure of the policy of constructive engagement pursued by the Reagan administration, and added that it was clear from the beginning that the Reagan administration could not have convinced the racist regime to voluntarily leave the Namibian people, whom it is occupying illegaly, exploiting, and oppressing. [sentence as heard]

The statement said that the UN Resolution 435 has been fully accepted, and called on the international community to strengthen its support for SWAPO which is the sole representative of the Namibian people, and to cooperate to intensify the armed struggle. The statement added that the racist South African regime's decision is not acceptable and called for immediate action in line with Article 7 of the UN Charter.

Liberation Front Attacks, Destroys 2 Battalions

EA211453 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Summary] On 14 April the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] forces attacked and destroyed two Dergue battalions stationed in Welo Region. The TPLF attacked and inflicted heavy casualties on a reinforcement brigade from K'obo and Weldiya. During 17 hours of fighting, the TPLF killed and wounded 660 and captured 118 Dergue soldiers. They also captured 197 rifles, 4 Brens, 2 RPGS, 1 pistol, 2 radio communications sets and other useful items. They also destroyed three tanks and two trucks. In four other engagements [not specified] TPLF soldiers killed and wounded a total of 275 and captured 2 Dergue soldiers.

KENYA

Government Statement on RSA Plan for Namibia

EA191912 Nairobi KNA in English 1822 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Nairobi, April 19 (KNA) — The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, today issued the following government statement:

The Kenya government has learnt with great concern the purported decision of the racist minority regime of Pretoria to declare interim independence of Namibia, which would exclude SWAPO.

The UN has constantly declared SWAPO as the sole representative of the people of Namibia. The UN Security Council passed Resolution 435 in 1978 which laid down the basis for the negotiations for the independence of Namibia. Any action by the South African regime to deviate from the recognized laid down procedures for negotiations for the independence of Namibia under SWAPO would be yet another violation of the UN resolutions by the racist regime.

Kenya, therefore, urges all members of the UN to condemn these latest manouevres, as they are bound to lead to continued conflict in Namibia with greater loss of lives.

And the Kenya Government calls for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council to discuss these latest moves by South Africa with a view to stopping them and to have the Namibian issue taken up once more by the Security Council.

Kenya reiterates once again her support for SWAPO and joins the front line states in their efforts to have the independence of Namibia attained under SWAPO without further delays or deviations.

Foreign Minister Lauds Close Ties With Sudan

JN191444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Nairobi, 19 Apr (SUNA) — The Kenyan Government has praised its developed and close ties with Sudan, and expressed its continuing desire to promote them in the interest of the two fraternal peoples. This came when Kenyan Foreign Minister Elijah Mwangale received Sudanese Ambassador Ibrahim Taha Ayyub in Nairobi yesterday. Mwangale said that the bloodless change in Sudan is further evidence of the Sudanese people's great enlightenment and unique character. During the meeting, the ambassador briefed Mwangale on the recent developments in Sudan, and discussed the future role Kenya can play in bolstering bilateral relations.

SOMALIA

Council of Ministers Approves 50 Percent Tax Cut

EA191052 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] At a meeting of the Somali Council of Ministers, chaired by President of the Somali Democratic Republic Challe Mohamed Siad Barre last night, it was resolved that in accordance with the need of the people tax has been reduced by 50 percent on the following essential commodities: Rice, flour, spaghetti, edible oil, dates, medicines for people and for livestock.

At the ministerial meeting a report to assess the third phase of the Arabic intensification campaign was also put forward by the Supreme Committee of the Arabic intensification campaign. The third phase of this campaign started on 16 July, 1984 and ended on 28 February this year; 255,768 workers and people took the exams out of which 96 percent passed.

After a lengthy debate on the campaign and on the exam results of government employees and the general public, the ministerial council passed the following resolutions:

1. That commendations be given to the Supreme Committee of the Arabic intensification campaign: Somali revolutionary socialist party officials at regional and district level and the various committees that diligently participated in this campaign.

2. That the fourth phase of the Arabic intensification campaign begins with immediate effect andat the same time preparations be made after taking into account previous work.

3. The Council also resolved that learning Arabic is compulsory for every Somali and this responsibility be executed unconditionally.

4. That officials responsible for the campaign constantly inspect and keep in touch with centers for learning Arabic to watch over the proper implementation of the activities.

5. That the level of Arabic learning in government organs and the regions be followed closely so that awards can be given.

6. That celebrations ending the third phase and beginning the fourth phase take place at national and regional levels as soon as possible.

Health Ministry Reports More Cases of Cholera

EA201517 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] A statement by the Somali Ministry of Health said today that between yesterday and the day before yesterday 90 new cholera cases were diagnosed in the refugee camps in the northwest region and Hargeysa town. Fifteen deaths have also been reported during the same period, in the same area.

The report added that efforts to contain the epidemic disease have now reached a climax. somali doctors, international relief agency workers in Somalia and local committees are vigorously campaigning against the killer disease, said the statement.

Guerrillas Claim Lives of 60 Soldiers in Clashes

NC191238 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Nairobi, April 19 (AFP) — Sixty Somali soldiers were killed and 87 wounded in clashes with guerrillas of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), the rebel Radio Halgan (struggle), monitored here, reported.

The SSDF lost no men in the fighting, which took place from Sunday to Tuesday this week at Garoe in the north and at Rabon, central Somalia, the broadcast said.

Radio Halgan, which broadcasts from Ethiopian territory, also said that the Somali Government had sentenced Ahmed Mohamed Yusuf, a civilian accused of supporting the SSDF, to be shot.

Some SSDF sympathisers here in Nairobi say that the leaders of the Ethiopian-backed movement have reacted angrily to an Ethiopian Government claim of sovereignty over the towns of Galdogob and Balambale, which are in western Somalia close to the Ethiopian border.

The two towns have been occupied by Ethiopian troops since 1982, but the SSDF leaders have said they are definitely in Somali territory, according to the sympathisers.

They believe this difference of opinion between Ethiopia and the SSDF may have led the Addis Ababa government to suspend temporarily Radio Halgan broadcasts from Ethiopian territory. The broadcasts have just started again after a long interruption.

TANZANIA

Planning Minister Presents Details of Budget

EA201542 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Dodoma: The 1985-86 government budget is estimated at more than 30.176 billion shillings, out of which more than 21.41 billion shillings will go into recurrent expenditure while nearly 9 billion shillings will go into development expenditure.

Presenting the next financial year's development plan during the National Economic and Planning Advisory Council's opening session of parliament building in Domoma, the minister of planning and economic development, Ndugu Professor Kighoma Malima, said the entire plan gives top priority to income generating sectors that have jointly been allocated more than 53 percent of the entire budget.

Elaborating further, he said that the agriculture and livestock sectors in the ministry, corporations and regions [as heard] have been allocated 29.5 percent, followed by the economic services sector which will receive 27.5 percent, while the industrial sector has been allocated more than 20 percent.

UGANDA

Obote Gives Details on Election Reform Bill

EA201534 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] President Milton Obote has given details of the bill to be introduced in the forthcoming session of parliament to amend certain provisions of the law for the purposes of strengthening the law and bringing it up to date.

He told a press conference yesterday in Kampala that the bill would provide for the better carrying out of the principles and objectives of the Constitution in regards to elections to that

National Assembly and formation of a government. Dr Obote said that the first bill, which is the constitutional amendment bill, seeks to provide that a candidate at nominations for election to the National Assembly unlike today, should also be a registered voter: that parliament may prescribe, through an act of parliament disqualification for nomination for election in respect of persons who are in the public service under Article 104, that is civil servants and teachers, Article 105, that is political appointees in the foreign service and persons who are salaried employees of parastatal bodies.

The first bill also seeks that the specially elected members of the National Assembly be elected during the first meeting of the Assembly after any dissolution of parliament.

The second bill, Dr Obote said, seeks to amend certain provisions of the National Assembly Elections Act. The bill will seek to enact into law proposals which were made by the DP [Democratic Party] in 1980 on the counting of votes at the polling stations. Dr Obote told newsmen that in the 1980 general elections the votes were counted at the polling stations (?and the) provision of (?which) was never made law but the amendment bill will seek to regularize the postion whereby votes will be counted at the polling stations.

He said that the government (?is final) of the view that Ugandans should be free to form or join political parties and does not wish to limit the number of the political parties participating in any general election. In this regard, the second bill, Dr Obote said, will seek to amend the electoral law so that any other party which did not participate inthe 1980 general election or any others which may have been formed since december 1980 should participate inthe 1985 and future elections provided that it can show evidence to the electoral committee that it is a national party. In other words, the bill will make provision for the four parties which fielded candidates in the 1980 general elections to do so without being obliged to show evidence to the electoral commission that each and every one of them is a national party.

The bill also provides that after the 1985 general elections each of those four parties must show to the electoral commission evidence of each being a national party in order to be able to field candidates in any general elections immediately following that of 1985. Dr Obote told pressmen that any other party which did not field candidates in 1980 and is desirous of participating in the 1985 general elections will be required, according to the bill, to satisfy the electoral commission that it is a national party. The bill accordingly stipulates that any such party shall show evidence that it has the support of at least 1,000 registered voters in not less than 40 percent of the total number of constituencies which means in not less than (?51) constituencies.

The president clarified that inability to qualify under those provisions will not stop the party concerned from continuing to operate. Reacting to a question about the black (?booth) which has been introduced by the DP president general, President Obote told the press conference that such a (?booth) is meaningless and is only tended to intimidate those who had voted for DP in the 1980 elections not to change their mind in the forthcoming 1985 general elections.

Such an act, Dr Obote went on, is characterisite of a party that has lost popularity among the electorate and hopes to recapture that popularity by thrats against (?their) electorate. The president assured Ugandans that these threats (?and) DP will be of no consequences because government is determined to protect the right and freedom of Ugandans to vote freely.

The press conference was attended by the secretary general of UPC [Ugandan People's Congress] Dr Luwuliza Kirunda, and (?two other) ministers.

CAMEROON

CPDM Central Committee Elects Political Bureau

AB211150 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, the CPDM, newly elected in Bamenda, held its first session in Yaounde this morning. Here is Georges Tani and Georges Tchebentenga with the details:

The Central Committee of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, CPDM, newly elected in Bamenda, held its first session in Yaounde this morning. The 65 elected-member committee presided over by the national party chairman, His Excellency Paul Biya, examined and adopted the by-laws of the party and elected committee officials and members of the Political Bureau. In an inaugural address to the committee, Party Chairman Paul Biya emphatically declared that the choice of Cameroonians to symbolize the cornerstone of this phase of nation-building will not be dictated by what misleading analysts would consider as the restoration of past values. President Biya said these would be picked from those who have confidence in the future of the nation. Confidence, he explained, implies a reasonable dose of sociopolitical open mindedness, open mindedness which precludes fear of the future, irrational tendencies, and the search for scapegoats.

At this crucial period of the nation's existence, President Biya said the renovation task, to which Cameroonians are resolutely committed, will more than ever before consist of constantly adapting the sum total of human values to the sociocultural heritage of the nation. President Biya reminded the new Central Committee that the transformation of the party into a democratic movement implies a well-grounded pursuit of the New Deal option for stringency, moralization, and democratization. Elucidating further, President Biya said this means a renewal of the political thinking, a thinking which, he remarked, is already transforming the overall atmosphere and must continue to do so, progressively and methodically covering the entire national life.

In an assignment to the members of the committee, and by extention to all militants of the CPDM, President Biya outlined important guidelines for the implementation of the Bamenda resoltuions. These include free dialogue and discussions and party meetings, loyalty, competence, and discipline as the determining personalty threads for election of choice of party leaders, the reinforcement of professional consicence, the revamping and relaunching of the party school, the implementation of the New Deal concept of communal liberalism, and the reactivation of party life. The will and resources are there, the party leader asserted, and called on the Central Committee members and CPDM militants to use the nation's immense political resources to give meaning to Bamenda 85 and to the nation's option for a new society. Those elected to the National Bureau are: Francois Sengat Kuo, Solomon Tandem Muna, Luc Ayang, Joseph Charles Doumba, Ibrahim Mbombo Njoya, Basile Emah, Bouba Bello Goni, Michael Kima Tabong, Sadou Hayatou, Jean Marcel Mengueme, Theodore Mayi, and Jean Nkwete.

It should be noted that the 12 members of the National Political Bureau are elected from among the 65 members of the Central Committee. The National Political Bureau is a sort of steering committee.

GABON

Chadian Minister on Guerrilla Fighters in South

AB201335 Paris AFP in French 1222 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Libreville, 20 Apr (AFP) — Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou today advocated the "destruction" of southern guerrilla fighters who still refuse to join President Hissein Habre during a press conference marking the end of few days' visit to Gabon.

"We must destroy the irreducible ones," the minister stated, referring to Colonel Kotiga's "red codos" (commandos) who continue to fight government forces in the Moyen-Chari (southeastern Chad).

Concerning President Hissein Habre's tours to the southern provinces of Chad, Gouara Lassou indicated that they were aimed at "getting in touch with the people." "It is important that Hissein Habre knows what the people think and what they can do to solve the tragedy they are experiencing daily." Gouara Lassou further expressed his conviction that a "lasting peace" will soon prevail in southern Chad.

However, the situation in the northern part of the country has not changed "significantly," the head of the Chadian diplomatic service said. "Libya still occupies half of the territory and increases the number of its troops each day," he continued. "This problem does not concern Chadians alone, but also the people of the central African region and those of sub-Saharan Africa," he stressed.

On his arrival in Libreville on Wednesday, Gouara Lassou was received several times by President Omar Bongo to review the current negotiations for a political settlement of the Chadian conflict within the framework of a summit scheduled to take place in Brazzaville (Congo). Mr Lassou also discussed the Chadian issue with Roland Dumas, his French counterpart, who paid a short visit to the Gabonese capital on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr Lassou said that France could play "an effective role" in the search for a solution to the Chadian conflict, adding, however, that France's capabilities are "limited." "France must in fact take its environment into consideration," he explained. "Its leaders have their exigencies and we cannot dictate to them what attitude to adopt." "France is perfectly aware of what the government of Ndjamena expects from it," Mr Lassou added.

The Chadian minister is expected to go to Brazzaville soon to discuss with Congolese leaders the progress made on diplomatic contacts aimed at promoting the opening of a new conference on Chad.

LIBERIA

Doe Threatens To Establish One-Party State

AB191350 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Monrovia, April 19 (AFP)— Liberian leader Samuel Doe has linked opposition leader Gabriel Baccus Matthews with "anti-government forces" and threatened to make Liberia a one-party state.

State radio said last night that Mr Doe had referred to "socialist elements" as "anti-government forces" similar to those which organised the April 1979 rice riots in which about 100 people were killed by government troops. Mr Matthews was a leading figure in the riots against increases in the cost of rice by the government of William Tolbert, a year before the military coup which brought Mr Doe to power. He was later Mr Doe's foreign minister but now leads the opposition United People's Party preparing for elections to return Liberia to civilian rule.

The radio said Mr Doe told a group of citizens who called on him to express support for his administration that "anti-government forces" would never be allowed to destroy the Liberian people for their "selfish aims." Mr Doe said these forces were "socialist elements" using the lifting of the ban on political activities to create "chaos and confusion," the radio said. He added that Liberia could not return to civilian rule in these circumstances, and asked them to warn their children against "anti-government forces who believe in violence."

Mr Doe noted that there was a clause in the new Constitution which barred people with socialist ideology from organizing a political party. He asked his audience to recommend to the government that people with a "different ideology" (other than democracy) who were already organizing political parties should be halted. "We are not afraid of anybody. If we want to have Liberia a one-party state we can say it and nobody can do anything," Mr Doe added. He said the organisers of the rice riot had used young people for their selfish aims, and that such a riot could never be allowed again.

On Wednesday Liberia's Special Elections Commission lifted a three-month suspension of Mr Matthews' party after it paid a 600-dollar fine for alleged violation of the commission's guidelines by distributing leaflets when it was not yet a legal entity. Of the five parties which have met the commission's pre-registration requirements of 50,000 dollars cash and a 100,000-dollar surety bond, only the National Democratic Party of Liberia, supporting the candidacy of Mr Doe, has been legally registered.

But in another development the probate court here has dismissed an objection filed against the Liberia Action Party (LAP) and ordered the probation of the LAP's documents to enable it too to obtain full-fledged political party status. Citizens in eastern Liberia who filed the objection had accused the LAP of "fraud and deceit" in registering names for the party in their area. Probate Court Judge Luvenia Ash-Thompson said her court had no jurisdiction over the Special Elections Commission which had earlier granted clearance to the party, but said it viewed the objections as nothing more than a legal mischief. If allowed "it would result in upsetting and delaying the due process of law in the country," Judge Ash-Thompson said.

NIGERIA

Government Condemns Botha Plan for Namibia

AB210950 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Nigeria has reaffirmed her total commitment to the settlement of Namibia's independence under the Security Council Resolution 435. She has also reiterated her unalloyed support for SWAPO as the authentic body representing the people of Namibia. The Federal Military Government [FMG] has therefore condemned in very strong terms the recent attempt by the racist regime of South Africa to set up an interim puppet administration in Namibia.

The FMG said the latest machinations by the racists were designed to outmaneuver SWAPO from power in a future government based on the UN supervised elections. It said it should now be clear to the international community that the Pretoria regime had resolved to circumvent the UN's plan for Namibian independence by imposing a puppet administration that would keep the people of Namibia in perpetual bondage. It should also now be evident to the allies and supporters of the minority regime of South Africa that the Namibian independence negotiations have come to an impasse. These allies and [word indistinct], the FMG added, should take a fresh (?look at) the relations persisting between them and the racists and support international efforts in achieving for Namibia true and genuine independence. It called on all well-meaning nations to ask the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. In the present circumstance, the FMG said, SWAPO has no choice but to intensify armed struggle and called for international assistance to free Namibia from illegal occupation.

SWAPO Representative on RSA Namibian Plan

AB191736 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The administrative strategy prescribed for Namibia by the racist South African Government, has been described as a ploy to pave the way for a unilateral declaration of independence. The South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, in a reaction to the move, condemned it in very strong terms.

The SWAPO reaction was made known at a news conference in Lagos today to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the organization. The SWAPO chief representative in Nigeria, Mr Herman (Itete), said that the racist regime's strategy was a design aimed at delaying Namibia's genuine independence and the plundering of the territory's wealth.

Mr (Itete) appealed to the international community to act immediately and decisively to help Namibian people to end South Africa's murderous occupation of their territory. He noted that the racist regime had made a number of fruitless attempts in the past to set up a puppet government in the territory, but failed woefully. The SWAPO representative remarked that now that the liberation struggle was being intensified with heavy casualties in men and materials on the part of South Africa, it was a matter of time for the racists to (?start obstructing peace.)

Paper Terms U.S. Aid 'Neocolonialist Tool'

AB200940 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN TIDE* examines the implications of the United States' aid packages to developing countries. While the paper agrees that these aids manifest the United States' magnanimity, it says they contribute directly to the economic problems of most African countries. For instance, continues the paper, beneficiaries of such loans end up spending the bulk to acquire arms from the United States. The *TIDE* describes the so-called American aid as a neocolonialist tool to gain political, economic, and strategic control in developing countries. Concluding, the paper advises African nations interested in asserting their independence to tred carefully where foreign aid is concerned.

269 Illegal Aliens Arrested in Minna Vicinity

AB191730 Lagos NAN in English 1725 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Minna, April 19 (NAN) — The assistant director of immigration in Niger, Alhaji Abdulrasheed Ibrahim, yesterday in Minna said that 269 illegal aliens have been arrested in the state and are now ready for deportation to their various countries. In an interview with newsmen in his office, he said their arrest followed series of raids by his department in all local government areas of the state recently. He said 74 of the illegal aliens were arrested in Rijau while 78 others were got in Kontagora. Alhaji Abdulrasheed added that 25 each were arrested in Bida, Lapai and Agaie while 42 were arrested in Suleja. Not less than 1,000 of such aliens would be arrested in Minna whenever the town is raided, he said.

The assistant director expressed the hope that the current deportation exercise would be more successful because of the "involvement of the army, police and the National Security Organisation (NSO)." He however, appealed to the Federal Government to provide adequate transport facilities to minimise cost of the operation.

The government, last week gave illegal aliens which, it said, numbered up to 700,000, to quit the country before May 10, this year.

Counsel Contests Trial of Detained Britons

AB201022 Lagos NAN in English 1010 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, April 19 (NAN) — The counsel to the two British pilots accused of conspiring to steal an aircraft at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja, Mr Abayomi Sogbesan (SAN) [senior advocate of Nigeria], today at a Lagos high court began contesting the retrial of his clients. According to him, the pilots, Kenneth Clark and Angus Patterson, who were said to have committed the offence on May 19 last year could not be tried for the same offence twice.

Arguing on his application to stop the Lagos state director of public prosecutions from continuing the ongoing retrial, Mr Sogbesan told the court that his clients had been tried and discharged on the same offence at a Lagos high court. He contended that a second trial would amount to an infringement of the constitutional rights of his clients because they had been discharged under Section 160 of the Constitution, and according to him, the federal attorney-general was powerless to resuscitate the case. He further argued that a retrial would have been possible if attorney-general discontinued his case at the Lagos high court, adding that under Section 73 of the Criminal Procedure Act, it was only a state attorney-general that could enter a plea of "nolle proseque".

In his argument, the director of public prosecutions for Lagos state, Mr Muri Okunola, said that under the Constitution, the federal attorey-general was "pre-eminent". He said that the attorney-general had powers to continue and discontinue a trial and that such powers had not been taken away from him. Mr Okunola said that the pilots were not discharged on merit when they first went on trial at a Lagos high court and as such the attorney-general could resuscitate the charge against them as many times as were possible.

The trial judge, Mr Justice Candido Ademola Johnson, has reserved ruling on the matter for May 7. The two pilots were discharged at the Lagos high court following an application by the prosecuting state counsel who told the court that he had been asked to withdraw the charge against them.

ANGOLA

RSA Troop Withdrawal Called 'Political Maneuver'

MB200624 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Angola has dismissed the South African military withdrawal from its southern region as a disgusting political maneuver. In its first official reaction to the South African withdrawal announcement, the Angolan Government has said the South African decision was motivated by domestic unrest and international criticism of apartheid.

The Angolan Government statement says the South African announcement represents neither a new initiative nor a gesture of goodwill, but is simply a fulfillment of the agreement drawn up in Lusaka.

According to the terms of the Lusaka agreement, Angola is to keep SWAPO guerrillas from moving into Namibia, and South Africa is to keep its troops out of Angola.

Angola says it has fulfilled its side of the bargain.

Commentary Views RSA Withdrawal Decision

MB201137 Luanda ANGOP in French 0940 GMT 20 Apr 85

[ANGOP Commentary: "A political decision"]

[Text] Luanda, 20 Apr (ANGOP) — On Monday the Pretoria regime's foreign minister publicly announced the withdrawal by the weekend of South African troops occupying a major part of our Cunene Province.

As soon as the announcement was made, the propaganda machine serving the imperialist strategy in southern Africa launched a vast campaign to bamboozle international public opinion by presenting Pretoria's attitude as a unilateral decision and a gesture of goodwill for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem and the withdrawal of internationalist forces from Angola.

The technique is already well-known and the objectives obvious. They are once again trying to invent facts on the issue and present the Angolan Government to the international public community as the only obstacle to the application of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 and the attainment of a climate of peace and understanding in southern Africa.

It is a gross maneuver which will hardly deceive international public opinion. Angola has in all sincerity broadly disseminated its position through the letter that our comrade president sent to the UN secretary general in November 1984. Our diplomatic activity concentrated on explaining to the world Angola's positions and preoccupations on the situation in southern Africa, more particularly on the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of South African troops from our territory. The honesty of our diplomatic action and the seriousness of our proposals prove that Angola is effectively engaged in finding a peaceful settlement of the problems plaguing southern Africa and attaining a just and lasting peace which will not be detrimental to our interests as an independent state. It is obvious, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed in his New Year message, that we cannot sacrifice our country's and people's supreme interests in order to please imperialism. Thus, we rejected all the artificial links that they have tried to establish between Namibia's independence and other internal issues of the People's Republic of Angola. We have given enought proof of our honesty and seriousness. The Lusaka agreement of February 1984 between the Angolan Government and the Pretoria regime, aimed at securing the withdrawal of South African troops from Cunene Province, has been strictly applied by the Angolan side. In contrast, South Africa, a year after the expiration of the time period established in Lusaka, now announces its application of its part of the deal with the withdrawal by the weekend of the forces occupying an important part of our territory.

This is not a unilateral decision nor is it a gesture of goodwill by the Pretoria regime within the framework of a new South African initiative to settle the Namibian issue. It is a 12-month delay of the agreement made by South Africa in February 1984 in Lusaka.

With the withdrawal of South African troops from the national territory, we thus achieve one of the four conditions laid down by the comrade president to the UN secretary general before Angola can consider the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops. With the unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from our territory, there are still the following conditions to be implemented.

The immediate application of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, which will lead to the true independence of Namibia.

Cessation of South African attacks against Angola.

Cessation of any logistical support to the UNITA puppet gangs.

It is therefore clear that the decision to finally respect the Lusaka agreement by implementing the first of the four conditions laid down by Angola for the gradual withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban internationalist troops cannot be regarded as a gesture of goodwill, as the imperialist propaganda machine has just portrayed it.

The Pretoria government's decision announced by Pik Botha on Monday can also be considered as the result of a major U.S. involvement in the settlement of the Namibia question. Pretoria's attitude is a maturely considered political decision that had been determined by the explosive situation prevailing in South Africa, the growing pressures on Washington from the public opinion and U.S. and European multinationals, and neocolonial maneuvers which are simultaneously being promoted in occupied Namibia itself. These factors, together with the firm determination of the Angolan Government to safeguard the country's and people's supreme interests, which have now forced South Africa to implement the Lusaka agreement and announce with pomp and circumstance, the withdrawal of its forces from our territory. South

Africa has, however, once again had difficulty concealing its intentions. A day after Pik Botha's communique on Monday, General Jan Geldenhuys, South African army chief, questioned by journalists on the Cunene withdrawal, said that the troops would remain ready to intervene inside Angolan across the border at any moment.

Does this mean that Pretoria intends applying the carrot and stick policy which has now been sufficiently unmasked?

Security, Defense Forces Clash With UNITA

MB191707 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Angolan security and defense forces killed (?64) UNITA bandits in clashes during 28 March and (?8) April in the Huambo, Moxico, and (?Benguela) Provinces. According to ANGOP, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers have seized large quantities of war materiel and equipment. FAPLA soldiers also liberated 32 civilians who were forced to live with UNITA.

KUP: MPLA Troops Attacked

MB210820 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0700 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 21 Apr (KUP] — UNITA forces have attacked and killed 11 MPLA troops, including their commander, First Lieutenant Miato, of the 2d Battalion of the 44th Brigade. The attack occurred on 6 April about 40 km northeast of Barra do Dande in the Luanda Province. During the clash UNITA forces captured 17 automatic rifles, 12 RPG-7 rocket shells, and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

UNITA Battle Statement

AU201624 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Lisbon, April 20 (AFP) — Angola anti-government guerrillas killed 75 government troops and three Cuban soldiers during clashes early this week, the rebel Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said in a statement issued here today.

UNITA said it lost three men during three days of fighting centered on the village of Kahombo in northern Malange Province. Other clashes during the three days ending Thursday took place in the central province of Bie, it said.

USSR Arms Arrive To 'Reinforce Security'

MB201204 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Reports from Luanda say that large consignments of Soviet arms and sophisticated aircraft have arrived in Angola since a top-level meeting in Moscow between Soviet, Cuban, and Angolan delegations.

Our Johannesburg news staff reports that new aircraft which have arrived at air bases in the country include MIG-23 and Sukhoi fighter aircraft, and MIG-24 combat helicopters.

Angola has also concluded contracts for the supply of military aircraft with Switzerland, Brazil, and France.

At the meeting, the Angolan delegation is said to have expressed concern at the security situation, and to have stressed the need to reinforce security in and around Luanda and the oil-producing areas.

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO Claims Downing of Fighter-Bombers

PA220035 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2344 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Lisbon, 21 Apr (EFE) — The Mozambique National Resistance Movement [RENAMO] announced here today that it downed two fighter bombers of the Mozambique Government forces.

A rebel spokesman told EFE that the government aircraft were attacked with antiaircraft fire in response to an offensive against rebel bases in the region of Quelimane, capital of the province of Zambezia, (central coastal part of Mozambique).

According to the same source, another government aircraft was hit by rebel fire.

Machel Addresses Issue of Victory Over Bandits

MB191723 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Speech by Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to residents of Morrumbala in Zambezia Province; date not given — recorded in Portuguese with passage by passage translation into vernacular]

[Excerpts] We have come here in order to greet your victory against the armed bandits. We have come to greet you on behalf of the Mozambican people, because you have known how to defeat and clean up the armed bandits from Morrumbala. News of this victory over the armed bandits has reached Niassa. News of your victory has reached Cabo Delgado. News of your strength and your determination, has reached Nampula. The (?feat) of the Morrumbala residents is known in Tete. News of the strength and the courage of the people and residents of Morrumbala has reached Manica. News of your strength, in fact, of your will, courage, and heroism, has reached Sofala and beyond. It has reached Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo.

The echo of the weapons, the force of the weapons held by the FPLM, is known from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River. That victory and that force of the FPLM, the echoes of their weapons, have crossed the borders of the territory of the People's Republic of Mozambique and spread to other countries. We know of your suffering at the hands of the armed bandits. Some of those armed bandits are here, in the vicinity. They ran away because of the weapons and ran for shelter. Is that true or not? [crowd shouts: Yes!]. Is that true or not? [crowd shouts: Yes!]. Did they run away of their own volition or only when they felt the pressure of the gun barrels? Hey? [crowd shouts: Yes!]. Hey? [crowd shouts: Yes!]. Your strength is superior to the cowardly force of the armed bandits. The struggle continues. [crowd shouts: Continues!]

Who has equipped the armed bandits? Was it Pieter Botha of South Africa? [Crowd shouts: Yes!] Who else? [words indistinct from crowd] Smith has already gone to the trashcan of history. He is staying in a pigpen. Who else? The Portuguese. Did you hear? [crowd shouts: Yes!] Those who used to be district commissioners are armed bandits. They are the leaders. Did you hear? It is because they miss striking you with a ferule. They no longer have people to strike with a ferule, so they send the armed bandits in order to return to Mozambique to strike you with a ferule.

They are the ones who used to handcuff you and send you to the Gurue, Madal, and other tea plantations. You did not get any pay in return. Do you understand? [crowd shouts: Yes] They are former cotton foremen, police officials, and members of the International Police for the Defense of the State. They used to employ 20 to 30 workers, who never paid them their monthly salaries. They are the ones who used to slap you in the face while your wives watched. You then had to say, thank you. Was this not true? [crowd shouts: Yes, it was!] They are the ones who used to publicly touch the breasts of our daughters and wives. We watched and then said, thank you. They miss all this.

They are the true armed bandits. They are the true leaders of the armed bandits. They are the ones who tell the armed bandits, go and destroy that shop which was mine. They are the ones who say, go and destroy that cotton processing factory. These are the true armed bandits, and not these bug heads who roam the bush. (?poor devils).

However, in order to eliminate this desire of former settlers who want to return to Mozambique by means of the armed bandits, it is necessary to wipe out their children, that is, the armed bandits. Do you understand? [crowd shouts: Yes!]

So, let us now consolidate our successes. This means to wipe out the armed bandits, and in order to successfully and efficiently accomplish this we must first deal with the fifth columnists. They are the ones who spy on us to see how we live, how organized we are, what we want and [words indistinct] and then report to their bosses. Now we see why you defeated the armed bandits, and I ask why? Because one has strength when there is discipline.

NAMIBIA

Talks Begin on Negotiation of Namibian Plan

MB191531 Johannesburg International Service in English
1500 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Preliminary consultations have begun in Windhoek in preparation for South Africa's plan to allow the internal parties of South-West Africa/Namibia to set up an interim government. Administrative sources in Windhoek have said that provisional work has begun to prepare for negotiations next week when experts on constitutional law would arrive in the territory to draft a bill for the creation of the new transitional government.

Leaders of political parties in the territory grouped together under the umbrella of the Multi Party Conference [MPC] have said the new interim government would rule until the Cubans withdrew from Angola, as insisted upon by South Africa and the United States, and UN resolution 435 was implemented to grant South-West Africa/Namibia independence.

MPC leaders have reiterated the invitation to SWAPO to join the planned government until UN supervised elections could be held. But in a statement issued in London, SWAPO described the transitional government as a clear rejection of UN Resolution 435.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Blames Cuba, SWAPO for Namibia Delays

MB191526 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1520 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] House of Assembly, April 19, SAPA — The fact that SWA/Namibians had waited for independence for the last seven years and were now frustrated was not South Africa's fault, the state president Mr P.W. Botha said today.

It was the fault of those who had deviated from the Western proposals: "Those who continued to recognise SWAPO as the sole representative of the people of SWA/Namibia," he said in reply to points raised on the issue by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sea Point) earlier in the debate on his budget vote. Mr Eglin had been right to express sympathy with the people of SWA.

The fact that SWA/Namibian independence had still not come about was also the fault of those who continued to keep the Cubans in Angola. It was also the fault of the "Soviet interventionists."

"These are the reasons that South Africa could not arrive at a satisfying solution... there can be no doubt we are committed to the Western standards," Mr Botha said.

In his statement to the House yesterday, he had not referred directly to UN Resolution 435, although he had done so at a later press conference. He had instead referred to the "internationally acceptable plan" in the house.

This included Resolution 435 but it went beyond this, to the programme agreed upon with the Western five contact group and the South African Government's insistence on a Cuban withdrawal from southern Angola. "The Cuban presence affects not only the security of SWA/Namibia, but that of the whole region. South Africa's medium term security interests are also affected. Our policy is that all foreign troops in the region should be withdrawn."

Mr Botha said the United States attitude was that Resolution 435 included a Cuban withdrawal.

Mr Eglin had asked earlier why the feeling of the SWA/Namibian people was not tested with an election or a referendum.

"Well, we will... I dont say its going to be, but we might," Mr Botha said.

"Our policy is to lead SWA/Namibia, to help them achieve independence and to govern themselves... we take our responsibility to the people of SWA/Namibia and the people of the region very seriously."

It was evident there was no realistic prospect of achieving a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and it was now up to the parties involved to reconsider their positions.

DAILY MAIL Criticizes Botha on Namibian Plan

MB201003 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Apr 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Namibian Surprise"]

[Text] The dormant South West Africa/Namibia issue has come alive again with the government's announcement of an "interim administration" until an internationally acceptable independence can be negotiated.

The reasons given by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, are that the direct rule by the administrator-general was intended as an interim arrangement (it began in 1983), that the leaders of the territory must work out their constitutional future themselves, that the leaders must accept a greater responsibility for the administration of the territory, and that Pretoria cannot consult the leaders on an ad hoc basis and that it needs to consult them in some "institutionalised" form.

It all seems reasonable enough — at first and superficial sight, that is.

For examination reveals flaws.

The first point is that the government is in many ways repeating what has been attempted — unsuccessfully — before. A legislative assembly existed from 1978 to 1982.

It died because it enjoyed little credibility, even though it had been elected. The problem was that SWAPO did not take part in the elections, and therefore nor did most Namibians. The assembly can also be said to have died because it failed to end apartheid.

Now, these several years later, the assembly to be created won't have even the semblance of democracy of its predecessor: It seems it is to be appointed. In addition, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which effectively constituted the last body is now reduced in size and representativeness, in regard to its Ovambo (such as they were) members, and Damara components.

In light of these factors there must be surprise that the government is pushing ahead — and even more because it is defying the vehemently expressed warnings of the four remaining members of the Western contact group.

It seems to be extraordinarily mulish behaviour when the disinvestment movement abroad is growing apace, and when Western governments are being required to beat off critics in their own countries to defend continued links with this country — and nowhere more so than in America where the White House and the State Department are engaged in a huge struggle with Congress.

So why do it? The explanation which offers itself is that Pretoria, disclaimers notwithstanding, is once again inching its way towards a possible unilateral declaration of independence for Namibia. Of course if it happened it would be presented as being the desire of the "leaders".

But any such plan is a dangerous game, because it would be founded on non-existent leaders who only too evidently do not command anywhere near majority support.

If the government is having difficulty in coping with the Namibian situation then the road ahead is obvious: we must get out. Our occupation of the territory is illegal, and South African lives are being spent on defending what should not be defended. The quicker we fall in with UN Resolution 435 and allow free and fair elections so that Namibians can truly determine their own future the better for us and them.

Party Leaders on Botha Statement on Blacks

MB191458 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 19 Apr 8

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has accepted the invitation of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to serve on a special cabinet committee. PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said in the House of Assembly that the PFP would be pleased to take part in negotiations held in good faith with a view to finding a mutually acceptable solution to the problems of South Africa. Dr Slabbert said that it is essential, however, for the state president to put forward a clear statement of intent so that there can be a firm foundation for negotiations.

Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said during the debate that the CP would always be opposed to the inclusion of blacks in the same system as whites, and it would not cooperate with the government. He said the CP believes that order between population groups can only be maintained on a basis of separation.

In Pretoria, Mr Louis Stoffberg of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reconstituted National Party] [HNP] said that the HNP rejected President Botha's invitation. Mr Stoffberg claims that President Botha is preparing the way for black majority rule. His party would have nothing to do with this process.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, extended his invitation during the debate on his budget vote in the House of Assembly.

ANC Rejects Reforms on Black Property Rights

MB210741 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has rejected property reforms advocated by Pretoria last Friday. A statement released by the organization's Information Department says the reforms did not represent any significant change. The ANC said the apartheid policy remained the rule of the country, adding that the only way to dismantle apartheid is by intensifying the armed struggle.

Pretoria announced that South African blacks have the right to own property freehold outside tribal homelands.

Papers Criticize U.S. Debate on Disinvestment

RAPPORT Calls U.S. 'Arrogant'

MB201158 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans
4 Apr 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Arrogant U.S."]

[Text] The American involvement in South Africa is beginning to irritate our people. On the one hand, spokesmen such as Dr Chester Crocker claim unashamedly that the reform measures in South Africa are actually the result of American initiatives and pressure. On the other, the American Congress is being asked for legislation to "punish" South Africa for her policies. It is being contended that we must account to the United States for the Uitenhage shootings. Prominent leaders and journalists are forever having something to say about solutions to and demands about our problems. Disinvestment is held like a sword over our heads.

This kind of involvement borders on arrogant interference in our domestic affairs. We are being misused in order to draw applause among American voters. And that in the light of a lack of successes in foreign policy in the last few years. [sentence as published]

Yet, what happens in South Africa in the area of political reform is a result of our own initiative, our own tempo, our own planning. We reject the claims that the United States is prescribing to us what to do and what not to do.

"Constructive engagement" towards South Africa, as projected by some American leaders, is counterproductive. The reform process will be slowed down if America tries to use South Africa as a football.

DAILY MAIL on Congress

MB200935 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English
20 Apr 85 p 6

[By Simon Barber in Washington: "Sharks Bite South Africa"]

[Text] Biologists can no doubt explain what makes sharks go into a "feeding frenzy". Something glandular, probably. Whatever it is, it seems to have infected congressional attitudes towards South Africa.

Irrationality prevailed this week as Representative Howard Wolpe's House Africa Sub-committee held hearings on the 20 anti-apartheid bills cursently in the legislative hopper. Lunch was Dr Chester Crocker.

You know there is blood in the water when supposedly sane individuals bray for action and then justify it with remarks like Representative Charles Hayes' inimitable cogitation:

"The President's approach to South Africa is indicative of his policy of attacking governments whose systems are different from our own, while defending the worst atrocities of those who share his view of the world.

"How else could he ask Congress to approve $7-million in aid to the Contras, who are fighting to overthrow the elected government in Nicaragua, while failing to make an effort to arm black South Africans against a tyranny much greater than that which prompted the founding fathers of America to declare independence from America?"

This is precisely what happened when Representative Mark Siljander, the panel's senior Republican, asked half a dozen of the bills's sponsors to describe how they saw their prosposals causing the desired (one supposes they so desire) effect of removing apartheid. "Or are you just making a statement?"

Perhaps it is jejeune to expect of congressmen those higher powers of ratiocination that are normally associated with hom sap [homo sapien].

The replies to Mr Siljander's question gave no grounds for optimism. Indeed, they furnished no answer, unless some variant on "it feels good" is an answer.

Studying the sponsors' prepared testimony is scarcely more enlightening. It contained, justifiably, a lot of raw emotion, some of it quite nicely phrased.

Analytical justification — how my bill will hasten reform, and abuse, bring on the millennium, etc — did not intrude.

Mr Hayes, for example, has introduced House Resolutions (HR) 1,357 and 1,358 to prohibit employers investing their employees' pension contributions in firms that do business in South Africa and to sever diplomatic ties with South Africa respectively.

He explained to the subcommittee: "Because the President has abdicated his humanitarian and moral responsibility, we in Congress must act now in order to protect the interests of our fellow Americans."

Representative Charles Rangel's HR's 1,133-35 ban coal and uranium imports from, deny foreign tax credits to United States firms in and block nuclear related exports to South Africa.

"The time to make American influence felt in Pretoria is now."

Pressed by Mr Siljander, he elaborated: "We have an obligation to tell our family, friends and constituents that we are standing up for American principles."

Representative Buddy Roemer's offering is HR 632, a monster bill that contains everything from bans on new investment to tightened export controls, to mandatory employment standards for United States companies.

Representative Ron Dellums advocates "complete sanctions" in HR 997, including the denial of United States landing rights to South African aircrafts to South African aircraft.

He told the panel: "Even if the effects of sanctions cannot be entirely predicted, sanctions are necessary to remove United States financing of the evil of apartheid and to make our position absolutely clear to the world."

"Even if the effects of sanctions cannot be entirely predicted?"

Mr Dellums seemed unwittingly to have scored a bullseye. In effect, he was saying to the victims of apartheid: "Heads down, boys. We're sending a message. It could land anywhere."

This is no joke. The self-indulgent, intellectually flaccid, herd instinct posturing evinced above could conceivably become American policy.

If the "debate" continues on its present course, Pretoria could not be blamed for giving America and all its works the finger.

For black South Africa, that would be very bad news indeed.

Police, 'Hundreds of Youths' Clash in Transvaal

MB191938 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1926 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesburg, April 19, SAPA — Police used tearsmoke, birdshot and rubber bullets in the Transvaal townships of Sebokeng, Evaton (Vaal), Duduza near Nigel and Soweto to disperse hundreds of youths as unrest flared again today.

Sources at Orlando high school in Soweto alleged today that police fired tearsmoke inside classrooms forcing them to abandon lessons. But the sources claimed Orlando High pupils were not involved in today's unrest. A police spokesman tonight said: "the allegations are devoid of truth and made with the aim of tarnishing the image of the police."

Pupils of the Vhuwani High School in Soweto went on the rampage today destroying the shop of a well-known businessman whom they apparently mistakenly believed responsible for the recent death of their principal. Police confirmed the incident, saying about 300 youths stoned and set alight a shop which was destroyed.

About 200 youths in Soweto hijacked a West Rand Development Board (WRADEBO) vehicle and stole cases of beer. In another incident, a private vehicle was seriouly damaged when youth stoned it. Police used tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse the attackers.

In Sebokeng cars were stoned and a cool drink delivery truck robbed of 100 cases. Four vehicles were seriously damaged when stoned by a group of youths today. In another incident, a policeman was injured as youths stoned them when they tried to disperse the group.

About a dozen employees of the vaal transport board were injured when about 500 youths stoned their vehicles. At least 12 buses were damaged.

In Evaton a private vehicle was stoned, overturned and set alight.

In Duduza, near Nigel, two youths were arrested as they stoned vehicles. About 200 youths gathered around the Nigel Magistrates Court. Police used tearsmoke to disperse them.

A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria confirmed the incidents.

Police Confirm 9 Dead in Steyn Mine Rioting

MB211016 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Nine mine workers have been killed and nine seriously injured in rioting at President Steyn gold mine in Welkom. Police have confirmed these figures, but unconfirmed reports say the toll may be a lot higher. Brian Emeness has the details.

[Emeness] The situation at the President Steyn gold mine No 4 hostel is reported to be calm, following early morning faction fighting at the mine's hostel complex. Several of the hostel residents claim that the friction took place between Xhosa and Baettho workers. Neither the Anglo-American Corporation, who own the mine, nor the South African police have been able to confirm what actually happened at the complex. Work is, however, reported to be going on as normal at the No 4 shaft. The exact number of workers killed during the faction fighting is also not known as yet.

Defense Official Says Unrest Start of 'Warfare'

MB200744 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The South African deputy minister of defense and law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, says the unrest in South Africa is the beginning of revolutionary warfare. Speaking at Lindley in the Orange Free State province, he said drastic measures to counter this had to be taken in the areas of politics and economics.

Mr Vlok said the current situation was worse that riots. The ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress wanted to create a state of war to overthrow the present system of government.

Mr Vlok said it should be noted that no demonstrations or unrest occurred at schools for colored, Indian, or white pupils.

ANC Condemns Decision on New Zealand Rugby Tour

MB191047 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has condemned the New Zealand Rugby Union's decision to tour South Africa later this year, and has described the move as not only contemptuous of government pleas, but also a slap in the face of the Commonwealth.

A press release issued in Lusaka by ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo said the NAC does not wish to assume that the union decided to tour South Africa out of ignorance of the great political crisis that is currently seeking [as heard] that country, characterized by savage attacks by the regime of the oppressed people.

He said the connivance with apartheid South Africa in any way whatsoever was a conscious political act against the majority of the people in that country, and in support of a system that is condemned by the international community as a crime against humanity.

UDF Denies Botha Charges on Revolutionary Plans

MB200924 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] In South Africa, a spokesman for the United Democratic Front [UDF] — an umbrella organization for a number of groups opposed to apartheid — says the UDF said it wanted to see real change instead of such massacres as had taken place in Uitenhage in the eastern Cape province.

The UDF was commenting on accusations by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that the front had become an internal extension of the ANC and the South African Communist Party, both of which are banned in South Africa.

The UDF said the unconditional dismantling of apartheid was the only way to bring about peace in South Africa. Mr Botha said earlier that the aim of the UDF was not peaceful change, but the destruction of the system of government and civilized values.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Addresses Nation on Independence Day

MB180951 Harare Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Address by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe marking the 5th anniversary of independence at the national sports center in Harare — live]

[Text] Comrades and friends, good evening. Today our country will be completing its first 5 years as an independent state. May I offer you and the whole of our nation hearty congratulations as we all stand poised for our bumper fifth independence anniversary celebrations. As you know, our first 5-year term of office comes to an end in May next month. Five years in the life of an individual is quite a long period, but looked at from the life of a nation, they are but a few seconds. And yet they have been 5 most eventful years.

The greatest and most historical (?founding event) experienced was of course the attainment of our national independence on 18 April in 1980. It is that event which, with all its attendent [word indistinct], repeats itself from year to year, stimulating afresh a sense of national glory in both our minds and our hearts, bidding us in joy and sorrow to celebrate the phenomenon of national achievement for which it stands, and yet inspiring us as a nation with the essence of its salient principles to look backward; yes, but only so we can keep moving forward with correct vision and a national perspective.

The struggle which brought us the event of independence was a national struggle for both freedom and nationhood. We fought to free ourselves from the shackles of oppression that had denied us our full rights as citizens to participate in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of our nation. We had been denied, yes, the right fully to interact as equal nationals, regardless of our racial, tribal, or religious backgrounds, in fulfillment on the goal of our national wonder. We yearned for the freedom of the individual, one and all, so we could all of us, black and white, yellow and red, Shona, (Palanga), Ndebele, Venda, Tsonga, Shangaan, (Namibia), English, Afrikaner, Italian, Greek, Portuguese, and the rest of us, cherish our Zimbabwean oneness and as a united people chart the course of our national destiny. Freedom and independence will certainly be without meaning unless they, inasmuch as they bestow on us a national sovereignty, [word indistinct] (?call forth) in us that sense of national unity and commitment without which our march forward and national transformation would be difficult if not impossible to achieve.

The nation, having reposed its full confidence in my party ZANU in the 1980 elections, the victorious party, passed on to the ensuing government a vital message that it should work for the national oneness and national progress of our sacred country and its people. But the task of charting out a national course, principally socioeconomic, is in many ways a stupendous one. Very often it is bedevilled by the inadequacy of resources, which are generally economic or specifically financial, technological, or human.

My government, armed with the mandate to build Zimbabwe, would not allow these handicaps to overwhelm the nation. We had to plan and program the nation for the immediate future and its attendent problems. Once again let me invite you to make a little backward look in order to gauge the distance we have traveled and take note of the pitfalls which at times that attended our way.

In the sphere of national peace and security, the imaginary fear fanned before independence that whites would be mercilessly devoured by the blacks have not materialized. Indeed our policy of national reconcilation has ensured the smooth evolution of a nonracial society assisted in many ways by our recreational establishments — all of them now strictly nonracial. Racial animosity is certainly, not a Zimbabwean problem any longer. Blacks and whites are equally protected in our law and by the security forces who ensure the maintenance of law and order.

This successful integration of former factional forces into the Zimbabwe National Army, with a single loyalty and allegiance to our country and nation, and the transformation of the British-South Africa Police into the now people-oriented Zimbabwe Republic Police, have given us the full and most competent instrument for sustaining our freedom, independence, and peace.

Over the last 5 years most areas and most communities have therefore enjoyed substantial peace and quiet. The exception to this general position is of course some of those areas of Matabeleland where politically inspired dissidents continue to commit misguided acts of banditry, sabotage, and political harrasment in the hope that through murder and general criminal violence they can impose their leader and party on the people of Zimbabwe. I can assure you that there can never be any surrender to the dissidents. Indeed the forces of security, law, and order are currently intensifying their hunt for these cowardly criminals so they can eliminate them to the man. I find it extremely reprehensible that these elements of our society are operating in this openly subversive manner under the political sponsorship of a party which unashamedly and glibly talks about democracy. The last 5 years have thus clearly shown us that some individuals, embittered and disgruntled because of their election 1980 defeat, have decided to turn against (?both) democracy and (?in general) the people, whose will democracry (represented).

I can assure you that these men who have refused to heed my 1980 impassioned call to everyone to bear their swords into plowshares and adopt reconciliation as a social philisophy, are inviting total ruin unto themselves. All of us who are committed to unity and peace must continue to demonstrate our revulsion to the wanton murders, arson, robbery, political harrasment, and other evil acts being perpetrated in the western part of our country. Only in unity and peace can we make progress.

Yes, it was because the majority of Zimbabweans were united and committed that we were able to complete the introductory chapter to our indepedence book. We have proved that we are an all-weather nation. When fortunes comes our way we take maximum advantage of it and make rapid strides in our march forward. And when misfortunes attend our way, we refuse to move and become overwhelmed. Instead, we demonstrate our resilience and (?dour) character and try resolutely to redeem ourselves. This indeed is the story written by the 5 years of our independence.

I have already made reference to the manner in which we proceeded in 1980 to turn what was an explosive situation into a situation of peace. But that was by no means the only achievement of our early performance. We must not forget the 1980 emergency program to resettle refugees and other displaced persons who were quickly reestablished in their homes or elsewhere, afforded implements of tillage, seed, and other inputs in circumstances of good rainfall. The peasant farmer and his commercial counterpart, the manufacturer, the miner, the trader, all put their shoulders to the wheel. The results in 1981 were astounding. It was a bumper performance all round. Bumper crop harvests, increased volume of trade, internal and external, resulting in turn to increased exports earnings, augmented then by the rising world price of gold.

Our statictics for 1980 show that on our visible trade account, our total exports amounted to 909.2 million dollars, as against total inputs valued at 809.4 million dollars, yielded a favorable trade balance of 99.8 million dollars. This trend was (?totally) to be interrupted, if not seriously negated, during the years 1981 and 1982, when we had a deficit of 46 million dollars and 113.4 dollars respectively on our external trade account. Our internal trade was in those years not fairing well either. Nor was our performance in mining, manufacturing, agriculture, and construction. The reason is quite well-known and perhaps often rendered in what are now hackneyed phrases, of the persistent drought of those years and the world recession that has only recently started giving way. True, there was increased unemployment, but never as the same rate as in other countries.

True, there were successive poor crop seasons with poor harvests in most areas, but we gallantly came to the rescue of our hunger stricken people with well-designed relief programs and that we never allowed our population to starve to death. Indeed, against the background of the severe drought of last year, we managed through hard work to produce a bumper to [word indistinct], a bumper soya bean yield, and more than enough maize to sustain ourselves with a surplus we are now selling. No doubt we had to reduce our budget so we could keep our expenditure within our means. But we nevertheless were able to sustain our major programs and projects across the (?system).

Unfortunately, it was in those (?adverse) circumstances that our well-meant 3-year transitional national development plan was being implememted. Naturally it suffered serious setbacks even though our education system, health services, agriculture, the land resettlement program, rural development works, road, water and energy infrstructural programs, and other areas all continued to show marked expansion. The public sector investment program, although slowed down somewhat by our financial constraints, was indeed kept alive and growing from year to year; the latest amount allocated to it being 790 million dollars for the fiscal year 1984 to 1985, as compared with the amount of 781 million dollars allocated in 1983 to 1984. Overall the last 5 years offered us little comfort. The signs of our economic recovery, however, began showing themselves in 1983 when our visible trade balance transformed into a surplus of 88.6 million dollars. Since then our exports have been performing better and better as the world commodity prices have been gradually rising and the volume of export increasing.

Indeed the greatest benefit our export trade has derived from our independence has been the expansion and diversification of the external market. According to our latest digest of statistics our external trade is now with more than 30 countries, some of which are our immediate neighbors or those elsewhere in Africa, either within the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] and Preferential Trade Area [PTS] or outside them, others being trading partners in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia, the Middle East, North America, Latin America, and the Pacific. Surely, the establishment of such a vast market within such a short period is by all standards a great achievment of which our nation must stand proud.

The year 1984 will go down in history as the year we battled hard to overcome our adversities. The 3 years of drought had left their trail of disaster visible everywhere: visible on the faces of malnourished children in drought stricken areas, visible also in terms of the huge accumulative losses of our livestock, visible in the damage to our natural resources including wild life, [word indistinct] of our rivers, and visible in the despondency that was discernibly beginning to blanket us as an impregnable dark cloud.

But we were not found wanting in [word indistinct]. First we picked the first indications of a recovery in world markets to boost our exports with remarkable promotion aggression. Second we prepared ourselves perfectly for the rains, should they come. Whether we operated in the peasant or in the commercial sector, we were like practiced sprinters sure to win, firmly set on our marks and at the first crack of thunder and drops of rain, our oxen, plows, and tractors went on the move. We set a vigorous pace and sure by January we had we reaped the fruits and cut the line to emerge clear multiple winners.

What crops, tell me, will not be a bumper winner. Perhaps only groundnuts, for we were short of seed. Everywhere you go people are saying with joy and wonder: What a maize crop, what a tobacco harvest, what a cotton yield, what a soya bean crop, what massive sorghum fields! But at the end of it all we must all say what a bumper rainfall we had. Rivers are now full and so are our dams. Perhaps very soon we shall be saying what a bumper (?maize) crop. There are again clear evidences that all our sectors have performed wonderfully and I have no doubt that commercial sector will soon also be reaping its own derivative bumper reward.

Our overall economic performance has especially over the last year had a spectacular effect on our balance of payments position and the present expectation is that the 122 million dollar deficit of the 1980 current account, on the 1984 current account, which shows an achievement over an earlier deficit of 533 million dollars, will transform into surplus in 1985. [sentence as heard] A remarkable performance once again which will make us less vulnerable to external forces and pressures. At the same time our economic growth rate for 1984 is expected to be not less than 5 percent, but because in 1983 we registered a negative growth rate of minus 4 percent, the 1984 growth rate in real terms is likely to turn out to be just over 1 and 1/4 percent. Whatever our denigrators think and say about us, we definitely are managing our economic affairs successfully. We do not intend to do less in future.

The business of socioeconomic management is first and foremost the business of national planning, involving definite policy orientations. But such policy orientations must in the view of my party emanate from our espoused socialist philosophy, which put the collective interests of the nation above individual interests.

Most of you will agree with me that one of the most important events to have occurred in this country over the last 5 years of our independence was the reorganization of my party, ZANU, culminating in the holding of its People's Congress in August last year. That historic congress indeed marks a turning point in the process of our national decision-making, the formulation and implementation of national policies.

The starting point of any national policy is (?therefore) to be the party forum, the policies in question being passed on to government with well defined parameters for implementation. This is precisely what has started happening now, especially as we move forth from the transitional plan at the end of June to a new plan thereafter. As you already know, in accordance with our congress decisions, our socialist philosophy will gain more and more momentum as we move into the future with more participation by government and by the workers and the peasants in diverse production and marketing programs and projects across the entire socioeconomic system. But as we have said before, the road to socialism shall always be by education, practice and persuasion, and never by imposition and compulsion.

The next 5 years must see greater transformation of the rural areas, effected through well-coordinated provincial plans that ensure local participation in the planning process, and yet collate, harmonize, and rationalize the various ministerial resource input directed toward the fulfillment of each provincial plan. But whatever ministerial plan is formulated must not only be centrally coordinated with and rationalized in relation to other ministerial plans in terms of growth, duration and resources, but must also evolve systematically upon the provinces, districts, [word indistinct] and villages. the provincial organizational framework for such developmental purposes has already been completed and comprises a hierarchy of organs descending down to the village with its village development committees. Many village development committees, have also already been set up. The organs will become extremely useful instruments in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of our national plan. As I mentioned earlier, we are currently working on our second plan and as soon as we are ready with it, it will be published for your knowledge.

In reference to the performance of our exports on external markets, I stated that our trade partners have since independence increased in number. Trade and international economic relations have often to be consolidated by political and diplomatic relations where circumstances warrant such relations. As you know we became, upon the attainment of our independence, a member of various organizations within Africa: the OAU, the PTA, SADCC, and of course the Frontline Forum; outside Africa: the United Nations and its various functional and specialized agencies, the Nonaligned Movement, the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific-EEC Association, and the Commonwealth. In all these organizations we have never allowed ourselves to be dormant members, but have always made an effective contribution toward the fulfillment of the objectives of each one of those organizations. We pride ourselves therefore on having launched our nation into the international forum where it is interacting economically, diplomatically, politically, and culturally as a proud young nation with other nations who desire its friendship, political alliance, diplomatic relationship, or just a trade relationship.

The laager of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence has thus given way to a vast matrix of relations, constantly reminding us that we are a definite part of the world with whose other parts we must frequently interact. As a small country we cannot naturally overstretch ourselves, but our diplomatic missions to date number 25, some of which are in chosen African countries, others in Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Northern America. We do not as yet have missions in the Middle East, Latin America, and the Caribbean. As soon as resources permit we shall certainly extend ourselves, but cautiously to those regions.

I am sure you would like me on behalf of our nation to thank all our friends, I mean, of course, all friendly countries and organizations for all the aid, quite substantial, which we have received from them over the last 5 years. We have on regional and international issues maintained a principled and consistent posture. We remain completely nonaligned and opposed to nuclear proliferation. Indeed we stand for disarmament and urge the East and West to seriously engage in talks to this effect. Our stand on Palestine is well-known. We are for the liberation of Palestine and the creation of a Palestinian state. On Africa we remain vehemently opposed to apartheid and support the liberation movements of South Africa in their struggle for democracy. On Namibia we continue to uphold Resolution 435 and cannot accept the conditionalities introduced by South Africa and the United States that the Cubans must first leave Angola before Namibia is independent. In addition we remain revulsed by South Africa's policy of destabilization, which destabilizes its neighbors, and we appeal therefore to that country to pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence with its neighbors.

You must be waiting now for a word on the elections, I am sure. So far, things are moving smoothly, according to schedule, and there is absolutely no desire either on the part of my party or on that of government to extend the election period again. The elections will thus be definitely held in June. But the actual date will be announced later. It is the greatest desire of my party's Central Committee, and of course of government, that these elections be held in an atmosphere of maximum peace and prevailing law and order. My party will definitely play its own positive role in helping to create such an atmospehe. May I ask the party and leader, to whom the dissidents daily profess their allegiance, to permanently check and seriously transform them from the murderers they are into peaceful campaigners. The whole country would appreciate this change. I would like to call upon all the voters to prepare themselves for a record turnout on polling day so there can be a bumper poll and a bumper victory in line with our bumper season. Don't please ask me whose bumper victory it will be.

May I thank you all for the role you have played in your own way wherever you are, whether you render service as a worker or as an employer or as a peasant farmer or commercial farmer, or as a public servant, school teacher, lecturer, student, or practitioner. It is the totality of our efforts, all of us as Zimbabweans and Zimbabwean friends, which has made us what we are: a proud young nation, growing and developing in all dimensions. Those of you who have offended the nation with the corruption, fraud, or theft remain a condemnable exception and are not therefore the general rule. We shall indeed continue to mete out to those who work in their footsteps treatment as harsh as we have meted out to those (?cursed) criminals now languishing in jail.

I also wish on behalf of government to single out for special thanks members of our defense forces, the police force, the prison service, and members of our security and intelligence service for the unequaled role they have continued to play in ensuring our maximum peace and security, the maintenance of law and order, and the proper custody of criminal offenders. Continue the good work.

Finally, may I express my gratitude, first to all members of my government and all those who serve in their departments. And secondly to the central committee of my party and party members in general for the service and direction given to the nation over the last 5 years. May that service and direction continue. Once again, makoro kotse [thank you very much]. Congratulations upon our fifth independence anniversary. Enjoy yourselves and make sure you have a bumper celebration. Good night.

Further on Mugabe Speech

MB190741 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called on people not to forget the ideals for which the liberation war was waged. Comrade Mugabe was speaking during a luncheon at the national sports center in Harare to mark Zimbabwe's 5th independence anniversary. He said the liberation war was fought to remove injustice, illegality, racialism, and any other form of oppression. Comrade Mugabe expressed disappointment that while some blacks denounced racialism and repressionby whites, they oppressed fellow blacks themselves.

He said government officials are not an exception. The prime minsiter called for equality among all races worldwide, citing the examples of the United States and Britain where he said blacks are still being discriminated against. Comrade Mugabe said such countries are pledged to highlight and criticize minor problems in other countries without examining their own situation objectively.

Describing 1985 as a year of plenty the prime minister said there is no excuse for any Zimbabwean to go hungry. He urged workers in all sectors of the economy to unite and work hard.

Banana Addresses Nation on Reconciliation

MB181220 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has assured the nation that the policy of reconciliation remains the government's guideline despite subversion by certain elements within the Zimbabwean community. He was speaking to the nation today to mark the fifth anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence.

Comrade Banana said the last half decade has been a momentous and decisive period during which various mischief makers and hired detractors gave the [words indistinct]. However, he said all these prophets of doom had been completely off the mark, for Zimbabweans are renowned for proving every one of them wrong.

Referring to law and order, the president informed the nation that the country has become renowned also for its respect for legal institutions under which the June election will be conducted. He stressed that it will be a free and fair election in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Comrade Banana allayed fears among Zimbabweans, and pointed out that the country's security forces will meet the dissident menace with decisive force. He emphasized that no amount of noise from some quarters will deter the government from doing what it considers to be in the national interest of Zimbabwe.

Comrade Banana also touched on the international scene, and indicated that if the apostles of the so-called constructive engagement exercise were to share a common border apartheid, they would soon wake up to the naked truth that the South African regime is impervious to reason and sanity. The president said the whole world (?turned) shocked at the brutal murder of unarmed civilians during the recent peaceful marches in South Africa to commemorate the Sharpville massacre. Comrade Banana said the regime's sympathizers (?turned ugly when) Botha's gunmen tried to excel and outdo themselves in crimes against humanity.

Last night the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, also spoke to the nation to mark the independence anniversary. He said the government and the ruling party, ZANU-PF, will ensure that the forthcoming general election is held in an atmosphere of peace and law and order. Comrade Mugabe also appealed to ZAPU's leadership to see to it that their misguided dissidents transformed from murderers to law, abiding citizens.

Meanwhile, thousands of people packed into the Rufaro Stadium in Harare today were activities of many kinds are being staged to commemorate the special occasion.

Meanwhile, congratulatory messages have been received from many parts of the world and organizations. Some of them came from Cuba, Britain, the People's Republic of China, Ghana, Pakistan, India, Brunei, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Yugoslavia, Ethiopia, Algeria, Australia, the GDR, Iran, the PLO, and the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

Pledges To Uphold Constitution

MB190713 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, says the government will uphold the Constitution, and will approach the June general elections with the same attitude it has displayed during the last 5 years.

In his fifth independence anniversary speech to the nation at Rufaro Stadium yesterday, Comrade Banana said the government had scored alot in a wide range of fields, despite the prophets of doom, who had predicted that Zimbabwe was doomed to failure.

He called for punitive action against the Pretoria regime by the international community, instead of feeble condemnation by the so-called Free World.

Comrade Banana commended the work done by the security forces in containing the dissidents in the western part of the country.